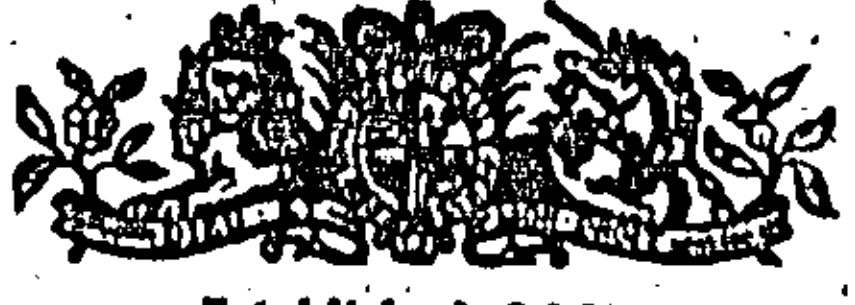


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Egypt And The Sudan

It was not to be expected that the recall of the British Ambassador to Egypt and the Governor-General of the Sudan, together with the return to London of the Egyptian Ambassador would produce any sensational development in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. Both sides are still exploring and explaining viewpoints, and first necessity is to find some common ground on which to start direct negotiations. Two big questions are at issue in the present exchanges: the future of the Suez Canal Zone in its relation to Middle East defence; and the future of the Sudan. Now that the baneful influence of the Wafdists on Egyptian policy has, at least for the moment, been removed, the problem of the canal zone may possibly be seen in perspective by the Egyptian Government. Admittedly a solution is difficult to reach because it requires an adjustment between the needs of an effective Middle East defensive system and the resolve of Egypt to free her soil from the presence of British troops. Nevertheless, these are interlocking matters and cannot be dealt with separately.

THE second question concerns the future of the Sudan. A sharp conflict of opinion exists between Britain and Egypt over the subject. Britain is committed to do all she can to assist the Sudanese to self-government, while Egypt views any such development with feelings almost of alarm. Egypt has, reluctantly, admitted the right of the Sudanese to decide their own future, but she has convinced herself that the Nationalist movement in the Sudan is essentially anti-Egyptian in design and intention, and because of this she has refused hitherto to be associated with any plans for constitutional development. Yet many attempts have been made by Britain to advance proposals to settle the Sudanese problem on terms that go far to meet all reasonable Egyptian demands. Last year, for example, it was proposed that a resident international commission be set up to advise the two parties to the condominium on the best methods by which the Sudanese people could attain self-government and thereafter decide their form of policy and their relations with Britain and Egypt.

THIS, and other compromise suggestions, have been rejected by Egypt. Nor has Cairo come forward with any practical alternatives. Much depends now on whether Hilali Pasha is prepared to be more moderate than his predecessors in approaching the problem. Britain cannot retreat from the undertaking she has given that the people of the Sudan shall attain self-government by the end of this year. On the other hand, she recognises the strong ties of common interest which link the Sudan to neighbouring Egypt. It is this factor which has influenced the British Government to explore methods whereby Sudanese opinion in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute can be consulted. Even here, however, difficulties abound. They are created by the existence in the Sudan of two sharply divided political factions—pro-British and pro-Egyptian: wherefore any appeal to the one must be expected to suffer rejection by the other. Unless, of course, Egypt indicates willingness to associate herself with such an overture. That would seem to offer to the best starting point for successful negotiations.

RIOTS DESCRIBED AT SEDITION TRIAL

Police Superintendent Cross-Examined

A description of the Nathan Road riots on March 1 was given by Police Superintendent D. G. MacPherson when the trial of the publisher, printer and editor of the Ta Kung Pao on charges of sedition was resumed before Mr Justice Williams at the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr MacPherson told how he saw burning police vehicles, of Chinese trying to set fire to other cars, of stone-throwing and general disorder. He said he assumed full responsibility for the action which the Police took to quell the rioting.

After he had completed his evidence, Mr MacPherson was cross-examined by Mr Percy Chen, leading counsel for the defence.

First witness called was Ho Sai-wai, clerk in the SCA in charge of the registration of newspapers. He gave evidence of the registration of the Ta Kung Pao and said that Fei Yim-ming, proprietor and publisher, signed that the particulars were true in the presence of witness and the Hon. R. R. Todd, in his capacity as Registrar of Newspapers. Witness produced signed copies of the Ta Kung Pao of February 6, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 15 and March 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

Replying to Mr Chen, witness said that all newspapers in the Colony were in the register. He had been working in the SCA since August, 1949.

Witness said that he had brought with him copies of the Ta Kung Pao, Sun Man Pao, Wah Kiu Yat Pao, Chung Sing Man Pao and Sing Tao Man Pao, all of March 1.

Mr Chen asked to have these papers put in as exhibits.

His Lordship: Why are they going in?

Mr Chen replied that he was indicating his defence now.

His Lordship: You must say now, at this stage, what is your ground?

Mr Chen: I submit with all due respect to your Lordship that the witness is the only man who can prove that these signed copies were received by the Registrar of Newspapers in Hongkong.

RULING REQUESTED

Mr. Hooton: Unless there is something to show some relevance to these papers they should not go in at all at this stage. My learned friend has not chosen to vouchsafe in what way they can go in at this stage. I ask your Lordship to rule the papers are not admissible in evidence on that ground.

His Lordship said that the papers could be put in later when the Defence case opened. He ruled they were irrelevant as exhibits in the Court now and they were not to go in.

Mr Chen then said that he would like the ruling of the Court as to in what manner the papers were to go in and the papers were to be brought back to Court for the defence.

His Lordship: You could ask this witness to return at a later stage. It is not for a judge to say to the prosecution or the defence as to how they are to call their witnesses.

Mr Chen: I ask now that this witness, being in Court for the prosecution and the defence for all purposes, be allowed now to put in these documents.

His Lordship: I say not at this stage.

Mr Chen: Very well, my Lord.

Mr Chen (to witness): So far as the English newspapers are

concerned, Mr Ho, is the South China Morning Post registered?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Chen: And the Tiger Standard?

Witness replied in the affirmative and added that he had brought with him copies of the S.C.M.P. Post of March 5 and 11.

Asked about news agencies, witness said that they all were not yet registered.

Mr Chen: Is Reuters incorporated in England?

Witness: I do not know.

TASS AGENCY?

Mr Chen: You have not any Tass agency in Hongkong?—I don't know of such an agency.

Counsel then returned to the New China News Agency and witness agreed that he had seen correspondence between the Agency and Mr Todd.

Mr Chen: Do you or do you not know whether this news agency is a branch office?

Witness: I do not know.

Witness said he did not follow the activities of the agencies.

Asked if he would agree that the New China News Agency was the State agency of the Central People's Government giving out news concerning China in Hongkong, witness said that the Agency was sometimes considered to be semi-official.

Mr Chen then handed witness seven copies of the China Digest. Witness said that it was registered with the Registry, Supreme Court, and for that reason no copies came to his hand.

There was no re-examination by Mr Hooton.

SUP'S EVIDENCE

Duncan George MacPherson, ASP, Divisional Superintendent of Yaumati then entered the witness-box. He described the Yaumati Police division area which included Tsimshatsui, Yaumati and Mongkok.

Speaking about the events of March 1, witness said that he went into the Tsimshatsui area at 8 a.m. that day. Large crowds had collected shortly after 1 p.m. near the railway station. They were quite cheerful, quite orderly and many of them were carrying what looked like banners attached to bamboo.

Shortly before 4 p.m. the crowd dispersed, said witness. A train had arrived from Lowu at 3.20 p.m. and he met it. He spoke to Mr Y. R. Mok, a member of the Bar of this Colony, who alighted from the train. Mr Mok accompanied witness along Salisbury Road and addressed the crowd and then readily dispersed.

"I stayed until about 7.50 p.m. had gone," said Mr MacPherson. "They went along Nathan Road in a northerly direction. I proceeded along Nathan Road, then Jordan Road and back to my headquarters at Yaumati Police Station."

arrived there about 4.10 or 4.15 p.m.

"I received certain reports as a result of which I went back to Nathan Road and Jordan Road where I found the area completely congested. Traffic was at a standstill. Police motor vehicles were on fire, a Police motorcycle had been gutted by fire, military vehicles were apparently on fire, a Police traffic stand partly burnt, and sections of the crowd were throwing stones.

"There was some disorder and I saw Police riot squads in action. They were using gas. I saw small groups of people attempting to set fire to vehicles by unscrewing the petrol tank caps and inserting their banners which they had set alight."

There was also an attempt to pull a woman off the bus.

How were the disorders dealt with?—By several small Police sections and two riot squads which I moved into the area. Some tear gas was used.

FULLY RESPONSIBLE

Witness said he considered these measures necessary for the maintenance of order and he himself was fully responsible for that action.

He said that tear gas irritated the eyes and the respiratory system. It was quite harmless and the effects lasted from 20 to 25 minutes, depending on the dose one received.

He went on to say that when he drove north up Nathan Road he saw another riot squad in action near Mongkok Police Station. The squad was using tear gas against a hostile mob in Nathan Road who were throwing stones and brandishing poles, etc. He then took police batons and

Mr MacPherson said the measures taken were very necessary in his opinion to keep order. The disorders ceased about 5.45 p.m., he added.

He listed the official casualty report in his division on that (Contd. on Back Page Col. 6.)

Dynamiters Let Loose Flood Waters

Richmond, Miss., Apr. 23.

Dynamiters who apparently hoped to save their own downstream land blasted two huge holes in a levee today, turning the Missouri River flood waters loose on 2,000 acres of rich farmland near Orlick, Missouri.

Five families were driven from their homes by the crush of water.

The Ray County prosecutor, Dick Dale, said there were "several suspects" and evidence in the case would be submitted to the Grand Jury scheduled to convene next week.

"We believe the dynamiting was done in the hope of relieving pressure on the downstream levees," said Mr Dale.

Besides the dynamite which was detonated, investigators found three charges, each consisting of 25 sticks of dynamite, buried nearby. Five families were forced from their homes when the flood surged through holes 50 feet and 100 feet long. The water rose quickly to a depth of 12 feet in some places.

The levee is privately owned but was rebuilt by the government after previous flood damage.—United Press.

Miners Buried Alive

Berlin, Apr. 23.

Rescue workers have abandoned attempts to reach 34 miners buried alive in a collapsed shaft of Martin Hoop Colliery at Zwickau, Saxony, where 13 men were killed last Sunday, the official East German news agency said today.

The East German Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, said at a memorial ceremony for the dead today that the State would look after the bereaved relatives and the miners injured in the disaster.

Twenty-seven men who were badly hurt were reported to be out of danger.—Reuter.

Taft's Hopes For Nomination Fade

New York, Apr. 23.

General Eisenhower's landslide victory in the Pennsylvania Republican primary election yesterday was seen by most political observers here today as the beginning of the end of Senator Robert Taft's hopes of getting the Republican nomination.

By winning three-quarters of the popular vote against the Senator and Mr Harold Stassen, the General has gained an important psychological advantage, they said.

The result was seen especially as almost certain to have considerable effect on wavering Republicans in other States.

The General's own supporters are hailing his success in Pennsylvania—and also his almost complete blanketing of Senator Taft in the New York elections of delegates—as "another great popular endorsement" of his candidature.

Observers also saw significance in the fact that nearly 18,000 Democrats—the Opposition Party—wrote in Eisenhower's name on their party's ballot paper.

The evidence was in these figures of the latest count to-night—3,127 out of a total of 6,421 polling centres:—

Republicans:—

Eisenhower 825,922

Taft (write in) 186,451

Stassen 177,590

Write-in votes for other candidates' totalled fewer than 10,000.

Democrats:—

Senator Estes Kefauver 81,442

President Truman 21,358

(write in)

Eisenhower 17,712

(write in)

Governor Adlai Stevenson 2,869

Averell Harriman 1,538

(write in)

Taft 1,328

Senator Richard Russell 1,291

(write in)

Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, walked off victor in the "popularity contest," but his victory gave Senator Kefauver no guarantee of support of any of the delegates in the 70-vote group which will go to Chicago publicly uncommitted.

Many had signed pledges they will support the popular choice, but the pledges are not binding.

Most of New York State's 84 Democratic Convention votes will go to W. Averell Harriman, Federal Mutual Security Administrator, a "favourite son" candidate.

He was endorsed by 45 of the State's 62 Democratic County Chairmen last week and yesterday announced he would actively seek the nomination.

Kefauver also has the promise of some support.

On the Republican voting, Senator Taft had asked supporters not to vote for him, but his write-in votes gave him a lead over Mr Stassen.

Senator Taft's Eastern campaign manager, John Hamilton, said he regarded the Senator's showing as "rather remarkable." He said General Eisenhower was on the ballot and his supporters campaigned for votes, while Senator Taft was not on the (Continued on back Page Col. 7.)

Convict Mutineers Try To Seize American Prison Arsenal

Jackson, Michigan, Apr. 23.

At the point of the gun, alert and heavily-armed guards today smashed an attempt by 173 convict mutineers here to break into the arsenal of the world's largest gaol.

The convicts, holding ten prison guards as hostages in a besieged cell block, were turned back as they tried to gain entry into a tunnel leading to the building which houses the arsenal.

Shouting from behind their barricades, the mutineers later challenged Michigan Governor Williams to negotiate with them on their terms—which include no reprisals and certain prison reforms.

Earlier in the day six shivering rebels were flung out of the embattled cell block, five of them covered with blood after being beaten with chains. The sixth was pushed out unhurt because he was an old man.

The mutineers had seemed in no hurry earlier today to call off their rebellion, which the ringleaders are conducting in dictator fashion. They kept it going even though prison officials had accepted their main conditions.

Warden Julian N. Frisbie made a bid for an armistice in a midnight parley with one of the ringleaders, Earl Ward—a dangerous psychopathic robber. The two men talked over the gaol telephone system. Ward sent word last night over the inter-communication system "if anybody gets tough or tries rushing, the officers (hostages) are going to die."

A force of 600 State police and guards are now concentrated at the prison. One convict was killed and at least nine were injured, and four State troopers injured and three guards beaten in rioting which caused \$2,000,000 worth of damage.

In today's attempt on the arsenal, the convicts were reported to have ripped off a metal cover over a tunnel entrance within block 15. The sound of banging gave them away, and State police and guards rushed into the tunnel.

DISSENTERS

Violence broke out among the mutineers themselves yesterday as they purged their own dissenters. They were said to have quarrelled whether to

prolong the mutiny and what to do with the hostages.

Two of the six inmates expelled after being beaten with chains were in a serious condition tonight.

Ward Frisbie promised the rebels "there will be no mass punishment" if they called it quits and surrendered the hostages safely. But he said Ward showed "no particular reaction" to this peace bid.

The mutineers' manifesto included: no reprisals against the leaders, a more liberal parole policy, establishment of an inmate council to meet monthly with the gaol administration, an end to the use of "inhuman restraint equipment" in the disciplinary block (which is block 15), better ventilation and light in prison, and improved segregation of mental cases.

At a news conference, Warden Frisbie denied the convicts' charges of brutality. But he said he would agree to investigate and make any needed reforms in administration.

The number of guard hostages was reduced to ten last night after the mutineers released Thomas J. Elliott, 34, as they had promised to do when two of their leaders returned, after broadcasting an appeal against violence.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER

Jackson, Apr. 23.

Mutinous convicts in a besieged cell block at Southern Michigan Prison said today that they would release other hostages guard at 7 p.m., GMT but still would not surrender although the warden accepted all their demands for better treatment.

The deputy warden, Vern Fox, reported that the mutineers would elaborate on their "price for peace" over the prison's public address system later today.

Another hostage probably will be freed for the privilege of addressing the 4,600 other inmates if the previous system is followed.

The warden denied reports that cellblock 15 inmates had attempted to rush through a tunnel to the administration building and prison officers today.

"There is no truth to that at all," he declared. "There are all sorts of erroneous rumours and this is just another of them."—United Press.

Parcel Bomb Killer On Trial

Verden, Lower Saxony, Apr. 23.

Erich von Halacz, 22, self-confessed parcel bomb killer, listened unmoved in court today to the evidence of one of his victims, who has lost most of his eyesight and his sense of taste completely, is deaf in one ear and horribly disfigured.

But he was visibly moved when the stepfather wept while telling the court of his adopted son's criminal development.

Halacz confirmed in court today that he had himself prepared and sent off the parcel bombs last November which killed an office girl and the editor of a Bremen newspaper.

George Keesee, an explosives expert, said he had adopted the boy—an illegitimate child—out of pity and because his own marriage had been childless.

Erich's first lapse of honesty was in 1948. From then on thefts, falsifying documents and other crimes followed upon one another.

Dr. Werner Wien, feature editor of the Bremer Nachrichten, told the court how the bomb exploded in his editor's office. He said the editor, Dr. Wolfard, was killed by the bomb explosion while he, the witness, leaned over his own mail. Dr. Wien said only minutes later he realised that his own head was covered in blood, his nose ripped open and his head torn with splinters.

Dr. Wien was led into the court on the arm of an attendant. He has been in hospital for five months.

Asked by the court what the defendant's attitude towards his crime was, Police Inspector Herbert Roeder replied Halacz had made this remark: "What is the difference between a hero and a criminal? I put stamps on parcels which caused the death of two people. An alarm during the war pressed a button and through this bomb killed innumerable people."—Reuter.

Reds Reject A New UN Proposal

Panmunjom, Apr. 23.

The Communists revealed today that the United Nations has submitted a revised prisoner list designed to let the Reds "save face" on their demand for a forced return of all captives.

The Communists, in a radio dispatch monitored in Tokyo, called it a "disgraceful American scheme" and accused the Allies of violating the news blackout agreement on the prisoner exchange talks.

The dispatch indicated that it would be rejected.

The revised lists according to the broadcast, eliminate the names of those captives who prefer not to return to Communism. This was described by the Reds as a "ministerial omission" and what Allied observers at the truce talks called a "face saving way out."

It was the first official indication from either side of what occurred since the talks were put under the news blackout on March 25, in the hope that progress could be made if they were conducted without daily publicity.

The broadcast said the United Nations violated the secrecy agreement by "letting out hints through the United Press" of what was going on at the meetings.

(The United Press has carried no "hints" from truce officials on the prisoner talks since they went into secret sessions. It carried a speculation from its correspondents at Panmunjom that revised lists might be submitted.)—United Press.

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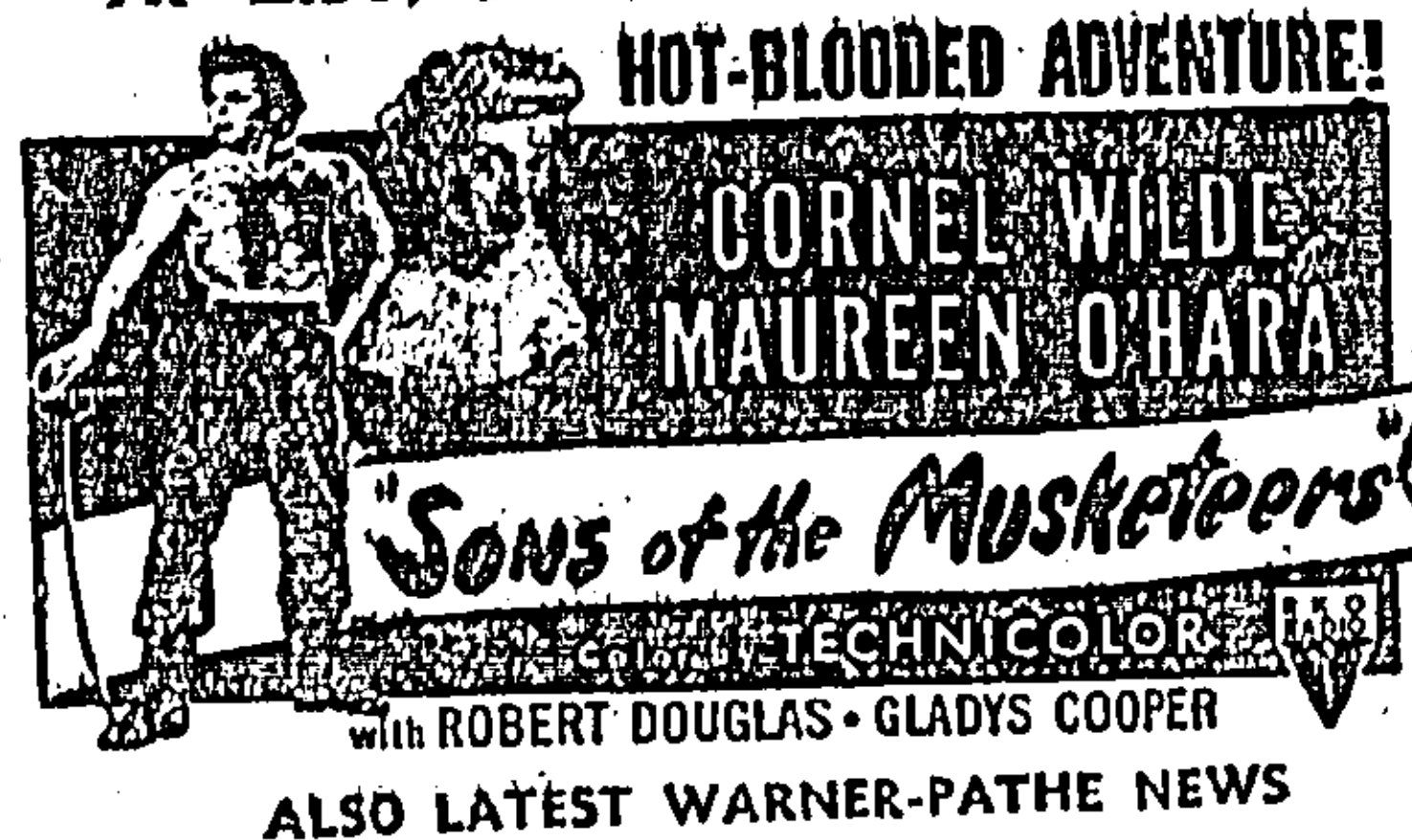
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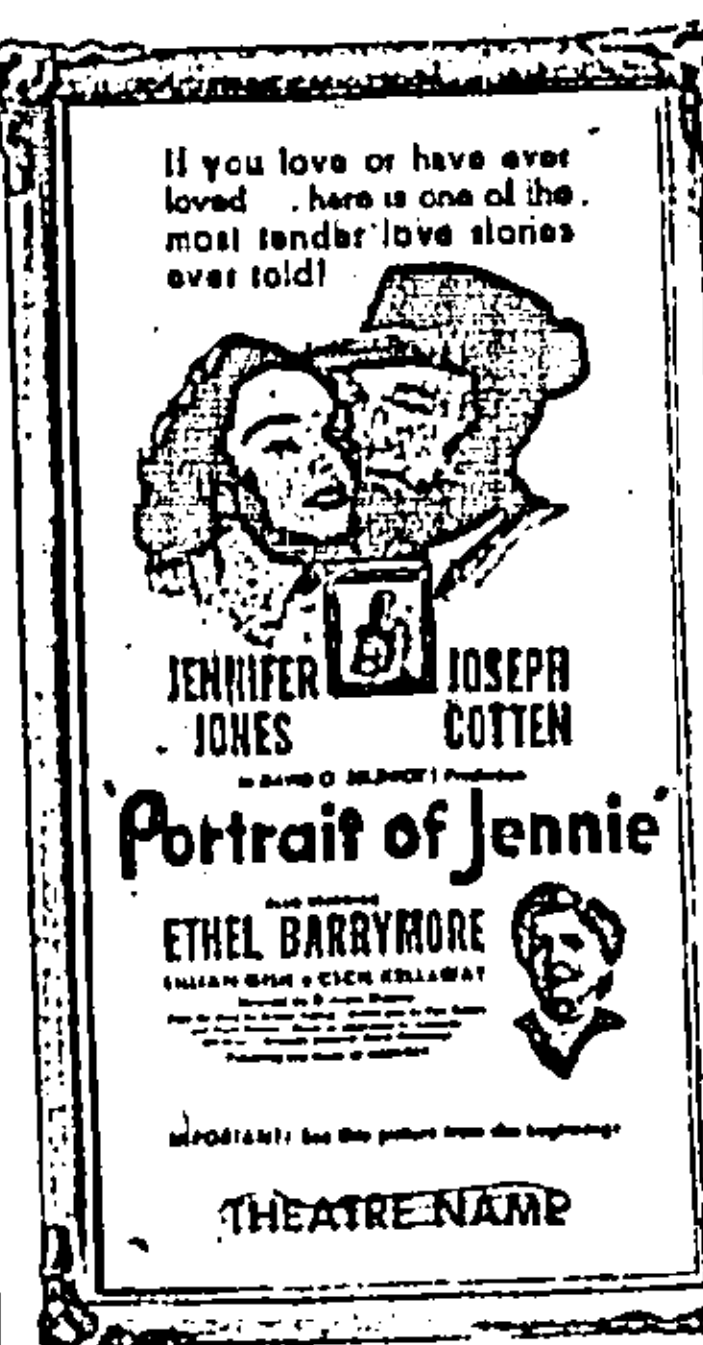
London, Apr. 23.
The Duke of Edinburgh lost a game of darts and crossed the play against an electronic machine during his visit to National Physical Laboratory at Teddington today.
"You can't beat the machine," the Duke was told, "but if you make no mistakes you can draw the game."
When the Duke was shown the "electronic brain," he was asked by one of the scientists for the date of his birthday—June 10, 1921. The figures 10, sixth month of the year and 1921 were recorded, and immediately a light showed against Wednesday in the days of the week card, indicating that the Duke was born on a Wednesday.
The machine also, by this method, gave the day of the week of the battle of Trafalgar as Monday.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY AT THE F.O.

London, Apr. 23.
The Egyptian Ambassador, Amr Pasha, called on Sir James Bowker, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, this afternoon.
It was learned from an authoritative source that he did not today receive the expected formal statement of the British proposals on which Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, has been working. But he had a general talk about the probable development of British policy.—Reuter.

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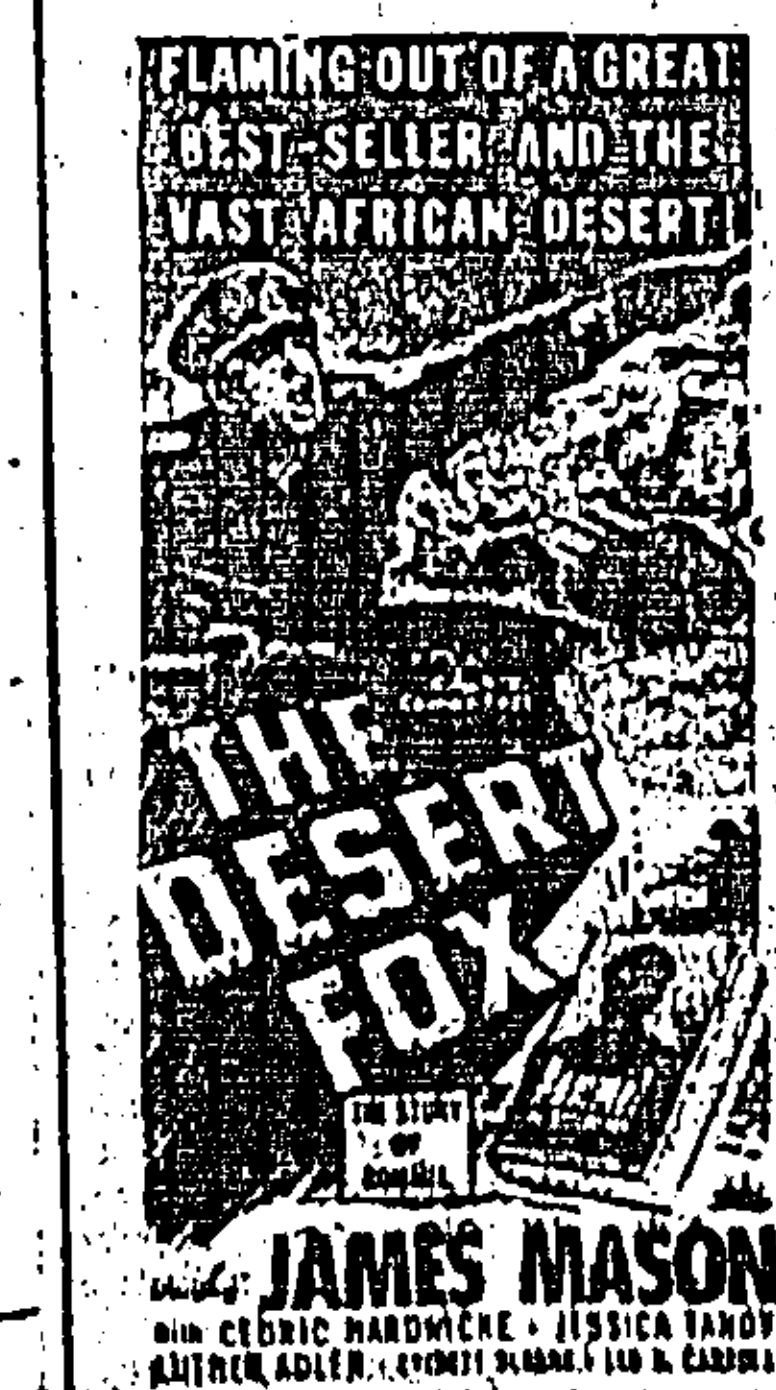


- 25, F. Union Station.
26, S. A. Streetcar Named Desire.
27, S. Dumbo.
28, M. Lorna Doone.
29, T. Three Secrets.
30, W. American Guerrilla in the Philippines.
May 1, T. The Tales of Hoffmann.



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SHOWING TO-DAY
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London, Apr. 23.
Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, the Defence Minister, said in the House of Lords tonight: "If a third World War is less likely today than it was a year ago it is because we and our Allies have set about putting our defences in order and in organising our immense potential strength to resist aggression."

Earl Alexander, who was making his first speech in his new post, added that an uncomfortable period of anxiety lay ahead.
It was urgent for every man and woman engaged in war production to produce armaments as quickly as possible. Time was of prime importance.

Earl Alexander said that the rate of Britain's rearmament must be affected by the grave worsening of her balance of payments. Even so she continued to make a most impressive contribution to the defence of the free world—second only to the gigantic programme of the United States.

In the current year defence expenditure was expected to absorb over one-fifth of the gross output of the goods and services of the British people, he said.

About eight per cent of the employed population would be directly employed on defence work.

Earl Alexander said, "As members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation we shall play our full part in defending the free world and also ourselves."
He hoped that deliveries of the F-86 fighter aircraft from the United States would begin next year.

PREVENTING WAR

Earl Alexander said that defence orders placed in Britain by the end of March amounted to nearly £1,500,000,000. He could not say just how long it would take to fulfil the original three-year £4,700,000,000 arms programme. But it was clear that the cost would be greater than the original estimate and that plans would take longer to achieve.

Earl Alexander concluded: "I feel confident that this time, provided we can arm our people with the best equipment, we shall achieve something far better and more noble than to gain final victory on the battlefield. I believe that we shall prevent the start of a third World War."

Turning to Europe, Lord Alexander stated "Her Majesty's Government regards the Paris Conference for the creation of a European defence community as being of vital importance."
"We intend to play our full part with the European defence force although not ourselves becoming an actual member of the European defence community."

Speaking of British military strength, he said: "If there were another global war, a more rapid mobilisation of manpower would be needed than was the case in 1939. By 1954, we shall have built up a reserve under the National Service Act of about half a million men. In addition we shall have about 200,000 volunteer reservists. But we should still need larger numbers of reservists to meet mobilisation requirements."

MALAYAN WAR

Speaking of Britain's allies, he said "We can count on the help of the Commonwealth in operations not only in Europe but in the Middle East and the Far East. We are linked in the most friendly relations with the United States."

On the subject of Malaya, Lord Alexander declared, "In Malaya we have been engaged in continuous operations for nearly four years."

"This is a conflict in which political factors complicate the military problem and where it is essential that there should be the closest integration between the civil, military and political authorities."

General Sir Gerald Templer, as High Commissioner in Malaya, has been given direct command over all the armed forces engaged in the operations to ensure that there is the closest integration between the military and the civil authorities.

"While his vigorous direction of our affairs in Malaya is beginning to have its effect, I can not promise an early ending of the conflict."
"To give you some idea of our commitments there, we have about 38,000 British, Gurkha, Malay and other colonial troops in Malaya and Singapore as well as about 8,000 locally-enlisted men."
"There are also a number of Royal Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force squadrons engaged in the Malayan operations."

"These operations in Korea and in Malaya are good examples of Communist strategy in compelling us to send forces to parts of the world where we should not in the ordinary way station troops either at all or in any considerable numbers."
Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, former Labour Defence Minister, who had initiated the debate, said many people were concerned at the way in which the long drawn-out armistice negotiations were proceeding in Korea.

EARNST EFFORT

He thought the House should know more about who was really conducting the negotiations—were they purely military or were they under the special guidance of the United Nations diplomatic representatives?
Field-Marshal Earl Alexander replied that the United Nations were, trying earnestly to negotiate a satisfactory armistice but it took two to make an agreement.

The Air Minister, Lord de Lisle, said that the special guided missiles had been given super-priority with certain types of aircraft and Centaur tanks. But in getting on with the research and development of guided weapons, the Supply Ministry was restricted.

The factories which had the necessary design staff, skilled draughtsmen, skilled metallurgists and all the design and production teams necessary for these extremely complicated weapons, were very limited.—Reuter and France-Press.

MUSSOLINI FUNERAL RUMOURED

Rome, Apr. 23.
The weekly magazine Epoca said today that the remains of the late Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini, would be removed from his secret burial place and interred at his birthplace of Predappio very soon, perhaps on Friday.

Epoca, in a special illustrated article, said a Fascist-inscribed sarcophagus had been constructed on orders two months ago from Mussolini's family. It quoted the townspeople of Predappio as saying, "The funeral of Il Duce will take place on April 25."

There was no comment in Rome from Government officials, who have long refused to divulge the present burial place of the dictator, who was killed by partisans in Northern Italy in 1945.

The body was stolen once from its secret unmarked grave, but later was recovered by the authorities and reburied "somewhere in Italy". The Government does not want it to become a "shrine to Fascism".—United Press.

Progress Registered In Talks On Trieste

London, Apr. 23.
A Foreign Office spokesman said today that distinct progress was made at today's session of the Anglo-American-Italian conference on Trieste.

This is the first time since the conference started some three weeks ago that progress has been officially announced.

Britain and America are discussing with Italy the possibility of giving Italy a share in the administration of the Anglo-American Zone of the Free Territory. This zone includes the city and port of Trieste.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the outlines of the proposals under discussion might officially be made public after tomorrow's session.

Diplomatic quarters here believe that the amendments recently made to the British and American proposals for transferring government in the of the local several departments of the Anglo-American Zone to Italian control have made possible a high measure of the Italian approval.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, told the House of Commons today that Yugoslavia was being kept in touch with the progress of the present talks in London on the future of Trieste.

The representations made by a Slovene delegation which had come to London were being considered.

The purpose of the present talks was strictly limited and concerned with certain arrangements of administration.

It was quite clear that it was a long-term settlement about which the Slovenes were concerned.

It had been made quite clear to Yugoslavia that any agreement reached in London would not prejudice any long-term settlement.—Reuter.

Burma Drive Continuing

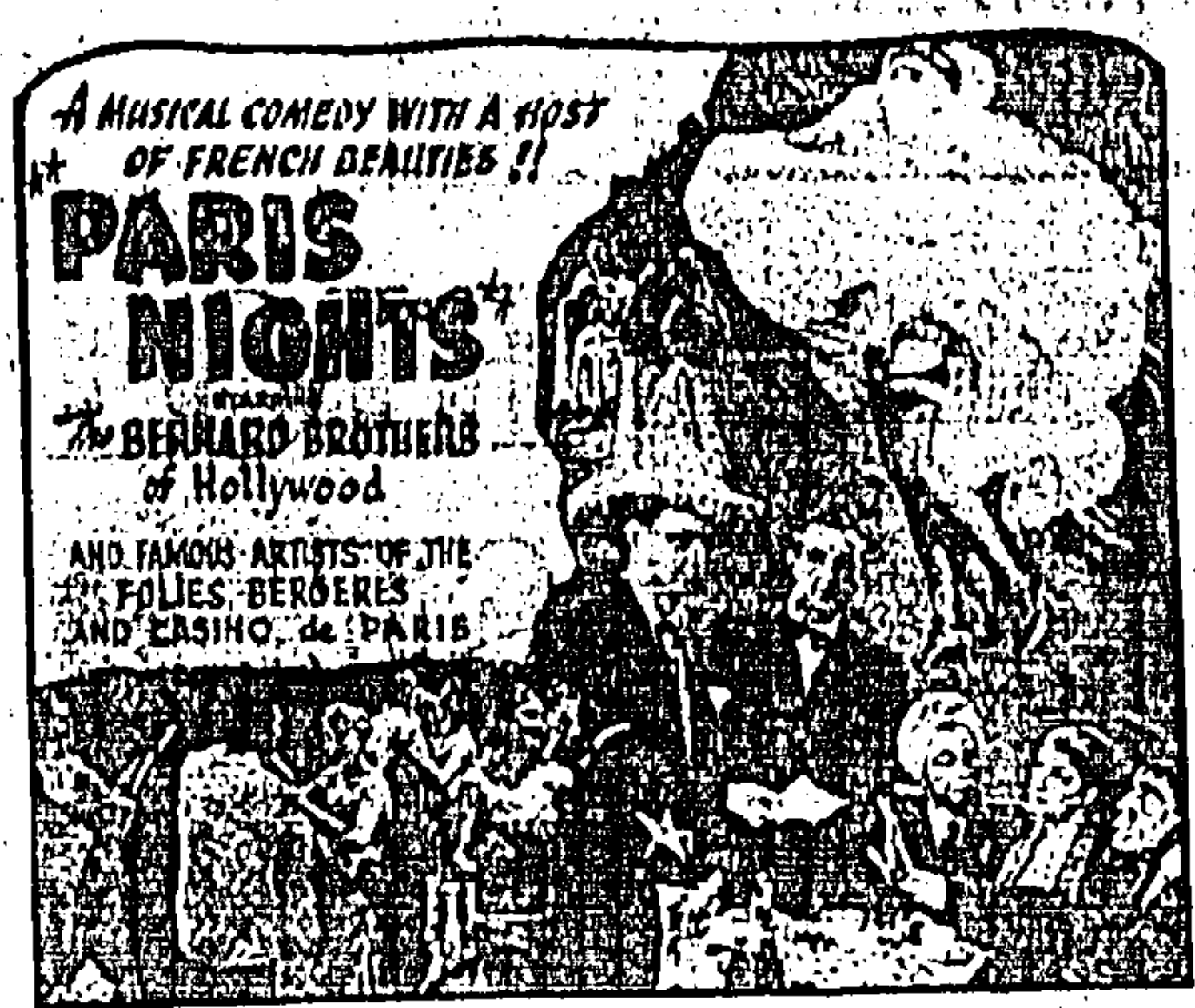
Rangoon, Apr. 23.
The Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, said today that punitive action by the Burmese Army against the Chinese Nationalists in Kungtung was continuing.

He also confirmed that Britain refused Burma's request to postpone paying the first instalment on its debt, but said there will be further negotiations.

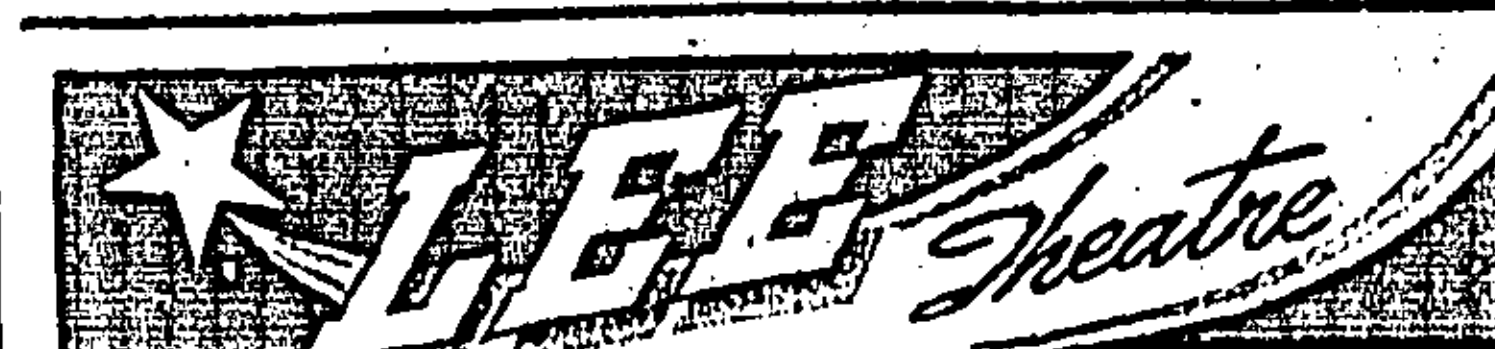
The draft of the peace treaty with Japan had been completed but economic matters such as reparations would take some time to straighten out.

The joint venture with the Burmah Oil Company was being held up because assessments are still being made of its assets. Britain had indicated it is still interested in lending Burma money to buy one-third of the company's assets.—United Press.

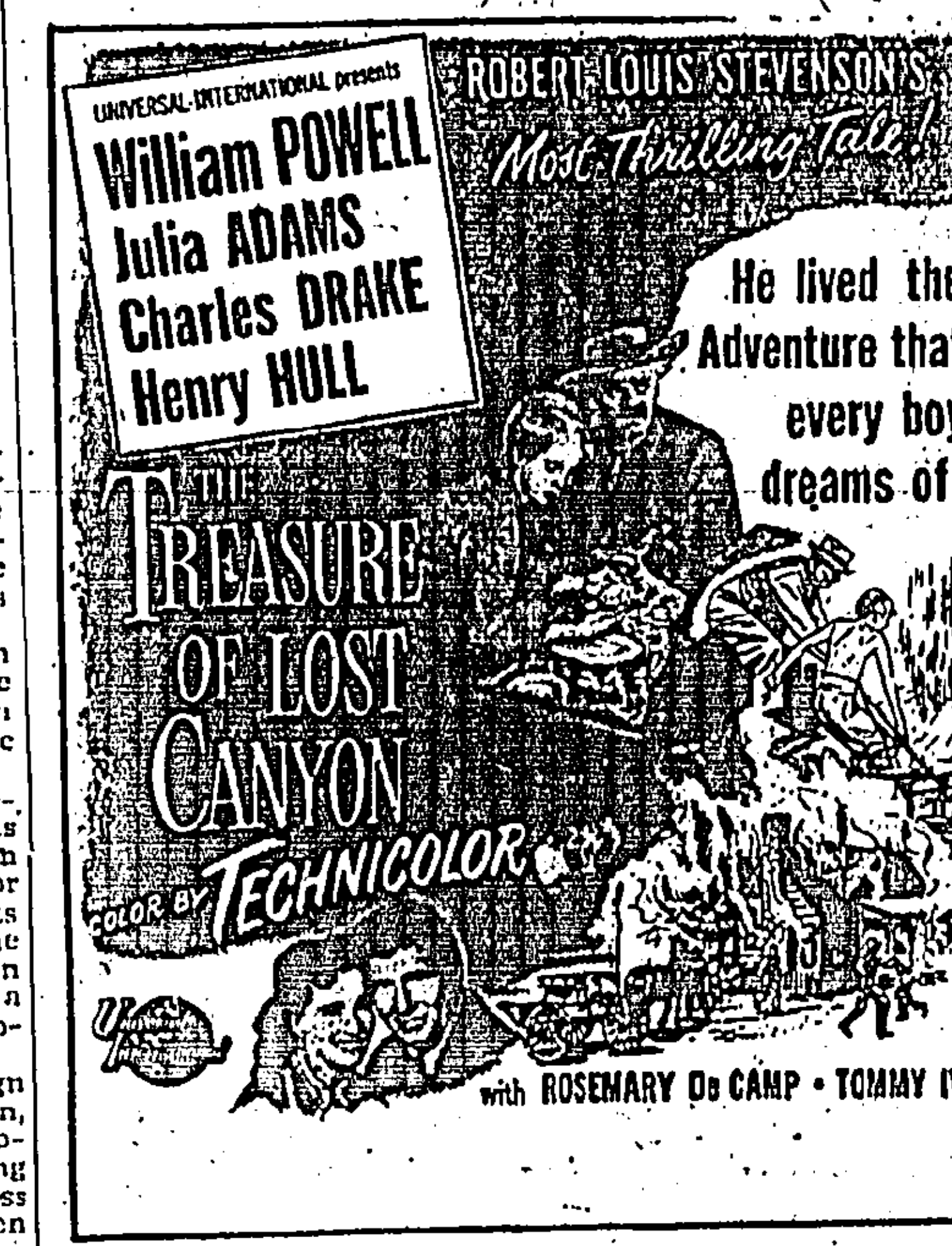
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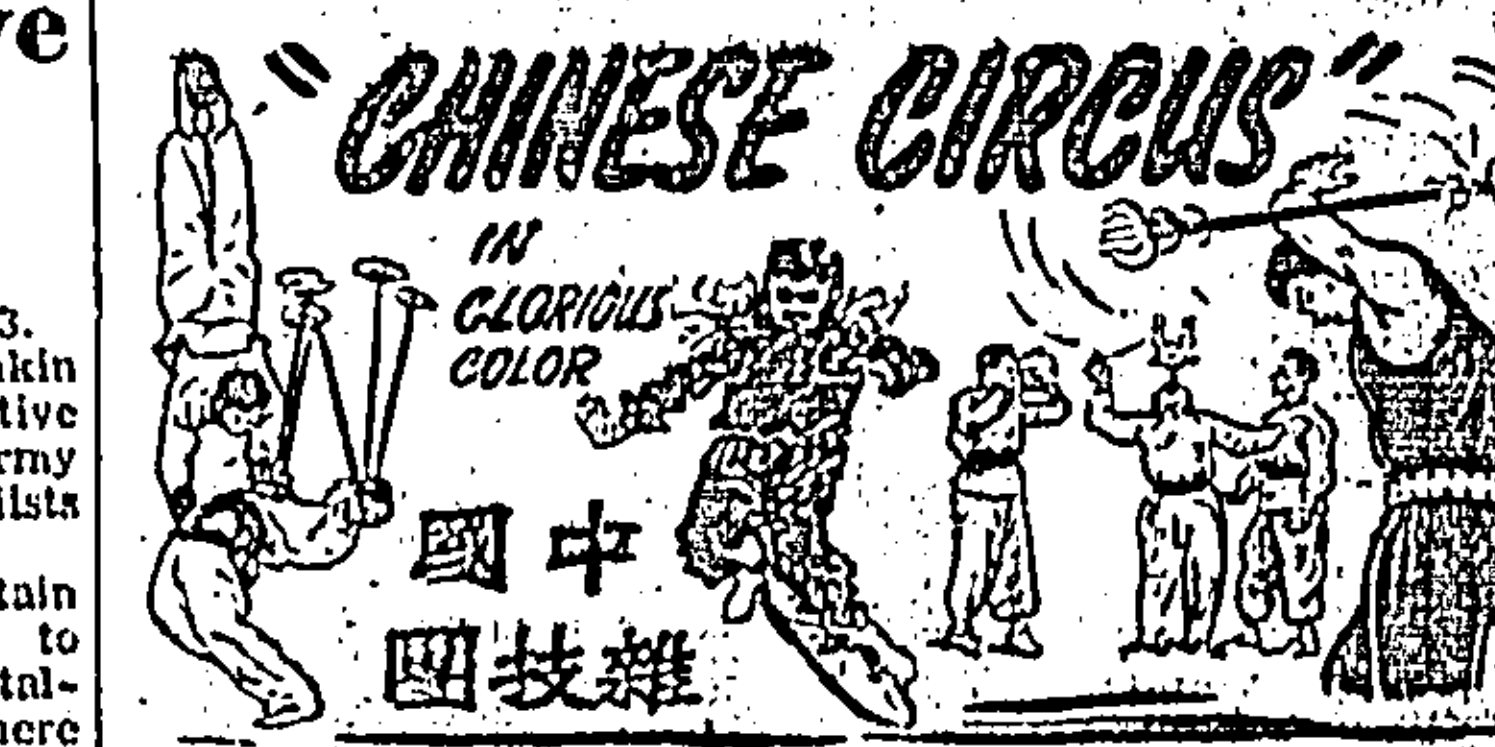
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SAAR TALKS BREAK DOWN

Franco-German Negotiations A Failure

"No Point In Continuing Talks," Adenauer Says

Bonn, Apr. 23.

The Saar flared up as an international problem again today when the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, told Parliament that the present line of negotiations with France over the industrially rich pocket territory had failed.

He said that continuation of the negotiations was for the present impossible. And he warned: "The Federal Government will continue to urge the French Government to keep to its agreements."

"The problem of the Saar is of a nature to disturb, if not to prevent entirely, European integration," he added.

The Saar, with 900,000 people in its 733-square-mile area of rich coal and ore territory, was part of the Nazi Reich during the war and for a few years before. Now, it is semi-autonomous and economically linked with France.

(In Paris today a French Foreign Office spokesman said that France has rejected a German suggestion for an immediate investigation into electoral conditions in the Saar. "France will not appoint its members to the Saar Investigating Commission until Franco-German talks about the future status of the Saar have got under way and there is some indication that a solution might be reached," he added.)

Dr Adenauer told Parliament today that the attitude of the French Parliament had convinced him that there was no point in continuing his negotiations with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, begun earlier this year.

Pressed by the Social Democratic opposition, Dr Adenauer revealed part of the exchange of letters with M. Schuman during the past fortnight.

Dr Adenauer had asked M. Schuman whether France was ready to nominate three members to the Commission, whose formation was agreed between the two men last month, to see whether democratic conditions for free elections existed in the Saar.

M. Schuman had replied last Monday that the examination of conditions in the Saar could not be treated independently of a settlement of the whole question.

Since the French Senate had declared on April 1 that no final settlement of the Saar might alter the Saar's present political detachment from Germany and economic attachment to France, continuation of the negotiations was for the present impossible, Dr Adenauer said.

But he added that he would still look to obtain "democratic freedoms" for the inhabitants of the territory, though he did not say how.

Herr Ollenauer, acting leader of the Social Democratic opposition, described the Government's Saar policy as "a complete fiasco".

Nevada Bomb Was Different Version Of Bikini Weapon

Las Vegas, Nevada, Apr. 23.

The detonation of the nation's newest atom-bomb on Tuesday in "Fury Valley," deep in the Nevada hills, revealed a weapon totally different from the great Bikini tests.

This is the opinion of some reporters who covered all three blasts, writes United Press correspondent Frank H. Bartholomew.

Bartholomew, who himself witnessed both the Bikini tests and Tuesday's Yucca Flat blast, said that the bomb set off on Tuesday dealt a fast, clean blow, exactly on schedule, and exactly in conformity with blueprints and then was done with it.

Hauteclouque Returns To Tunisia

Tunis, Apr. 23.

The Resident-General, Count Jean de Hauteclouque, on arriving here by air today from Paris said, "I was happy to find that the view I brought the Premier, M. Pinay, agreed perfectly with his own. This will permit us in concert with the Tunisian Government, and under the Bey's auspices to go on with the good work."

Count de Hauteclouque spent a week in Paris consulting the French Cabinet on the Tunisian situation. He will be received by the Bey, Sidi Lamine, tomorrow morning.

Today's Council of Ministers in Paris took no final decision on French representation on the Franco-Tunisian Reform Commission.

A Radical and former Premier, M. Edgar Faure, is being tipped as leader of the French delegation, but it is still not known what proportion of French members on the Commission will come from metropolitan France and from Tunisia.

The Indonesian delegation to the Security Council has sent a letter to the Tunisian Premier, Salah Eddine Baccouch, its contents, to be passed on to the Bey, have not been divulged.

The Conservative newspapers Figaro and Le Monde today published a letter from the Tunisian leader, Habib Bourguiba, to the Muslim Brotherhood in 1943 in which Bourguiba envisaged close co-operation with the Axis forces. — Reuter.

Clarifying a point about the constitution of the planned Saar Commission, Dr Adenauer said that it was to have consisted of French and German members with the Saar taking part.

"It was never said or even suggested," he hinted that the Saar Government be given full status in the Commission or that it be given a right to vote," he said.

The Parliament then adopted by 494 votes against 136, with eight abstentions, a resolution moved by the coalition parties which said:

1. — The Saar, according to international law, is German territory.

2. — Present conditions in the Saar were created without legal justification and against the democratic principles of self-determination.

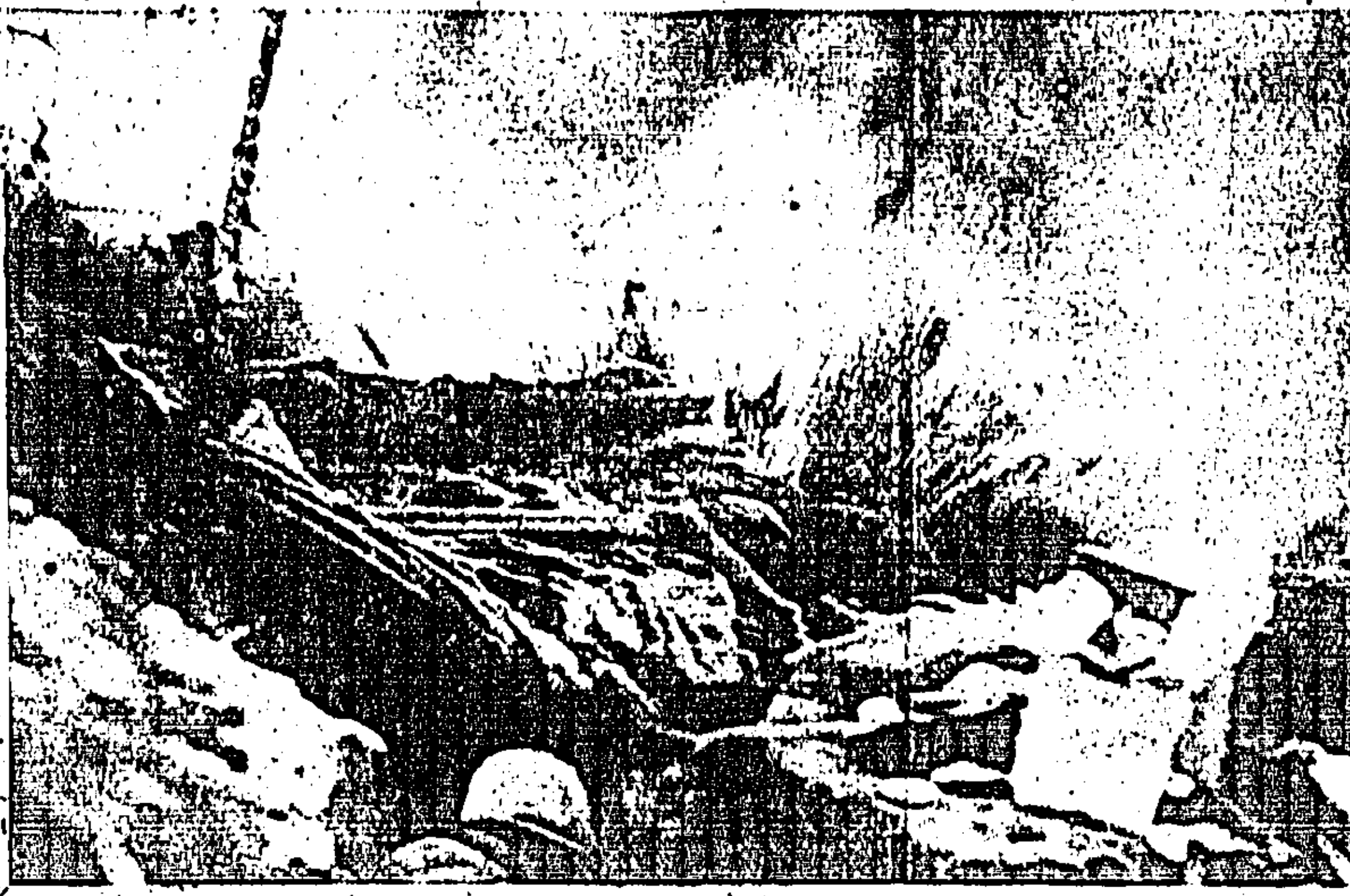
3. — German territory cannot be disposed of illegally without German consent.

4. — "We strive through European union to overcome national borders in mutual respect for right and freedom."

The Social Democrats, who had entered a more sharply worded motion, and the Communists, voted against the Government parties' resolution.

The Social Democratic motion, rejected by 169 votes against 142, with 18 abstentions, included the additional sentence that the "Bundesrat" (Parliament) will not agree to any solution contradicting these principles. — Reuter.

DRAMATIC PHOTO FROM KOREA



A dramatic picture showing U.S. Marines ducking for the cover of a protecting bunker as an 82-mm. mortar shell explodes. Navy Combat photographer Edward A. McDade braved the blast to snap this sensational picture on the front in Korea. — Express Photo.

German Ex-Soldier Testifies On Katyn Forest Massacre

Frankfurt, Apr. 23.

A German witness, who gave an apparent Hitler salute today, later told an American Congressional Committee investigating the Katyn massacre that he had not intended to make a political demonstration.

The witness, Hans Bless, a former soldier who claims to have seen graves in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk, Russia, being exhumed in April 1943, said that his salute on taking the oath was one he had frequently used in German courts.

He had never been a member of the Nazi or Communist Parties, he added.

The Committee said that the oath had not been taken in the manner prescribed by the American Congress.

Bless, in his evidence, said that he had seen a diary belonging to one of the dead Polish officers at Katyn, which bore the date April 20, 1940. He remembered this because that date was Hitler's birthday.

Bless, formerly a member of a German reconnaissance unit, said that he and his friends, discussing the massacre of more than 4,000 Poles found in the Katyn Forest, "accused that Stalin had ordered the killing of the officers as a present to Hitler on his birthday."

Dr Helge Tramsen, Lecturer at the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Copenhagen and one of the Nazi-sponsored International Commission of 12 men who were taken to Katyn in April, 1943, testified for over three hours.

BURIED TWO YEARS

Mr Ray Madden, Chairman, said that his testimony had been most valuable in fixing the time of the burial of the Poles in the Forest. He told Tramsen: "Future generations will owe you a debt of gratitude for contributing facts that will help prevent atrocities of this kind in future generations."

Dr Tramsen declared that he had repelled attempts by the Germans to make propaganda use of his visit to Katyn. His testimony before the Committee today was the first public statement since the Katyn inquiry.

He said that in his view the murders and burial must have taken place during a cold time

of the year or possibly early Spring, and the bodies had been in the graves for at least two years.

The Germans gave the Commission members every facility to carry out their investigation, he said.

SHOT FROM BEHIND

He and other Commission members arrived at Katyn on April 29, 1943. He did not post-mortem there on nine bodies out of about 800 that he saw exhumed. He testified that bullets had been fired at point-blank range into the base of the victims' necks and that their hands were tied behind their backs.

He produced documents, cap badges and Polish paper currency and coins found on the victims.

Dr Tramsen said that the Germans had said that cartridge cases found were of German origin and explained that before the war Germany had sold lots of pistol ammunition to Russia. All the victims were fully and warmly dressed, wearing either overcoats or leather coats, with some having fur coats on underneath top coats. In many cases the bodies had been congealed together by the weight of others and the tons of sandy earth on top of them. In others they were mummified.

NAZI DOCUMENTS

Paul R. Sweet, American Director of the Joint Allied Commission for the analysis and documentation of captured German files, testifying today produced photostatic copies of German Foreign Office documents at the time when the Nazis were recruiting the International Commission to go to Katyn.

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FO Official On Moscow Visit

Moscow, Apr. 23.
Mr Paul Mason, Assistant Under-Secretary at the British Foreign Office, arrived in Moscow today.
A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr Mason is here on a 10-day visit as a guest of the Ambassador, Sir Alvaro Gascoigne.
He said that the visit was routine.—Reuter.

BRITAIN PRESSED FOR REPLY

London, Apr. 23.

Spain has pressed Britain for a reply to a Spanish memorandum calling for an international conference to settle the future of Tangier, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The original memorandum was given to Britain and six other Powers interested in the International Zone of Tangier on April 7.

The latest Spanish move asking for a reply has been made in a note to the British Embassy in Madrid and a summary has been received at the Foreign Office here.

The Spanish memorandum of April 7 held the view that the 1945 provisional agreement should be considered as lapsed and that the international administration of the Zone should be reorganised in accordance with previous agreements signed in 1923 and 1928.

Countries represented on the Tangier Control Commission are Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and the United States.

Spain has handed a new note on Tangier to the French Ambassador in Madrid, usually reliable sources in Paris said.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the details of the note, Spain's second on the Tangier statute, were not yet available.

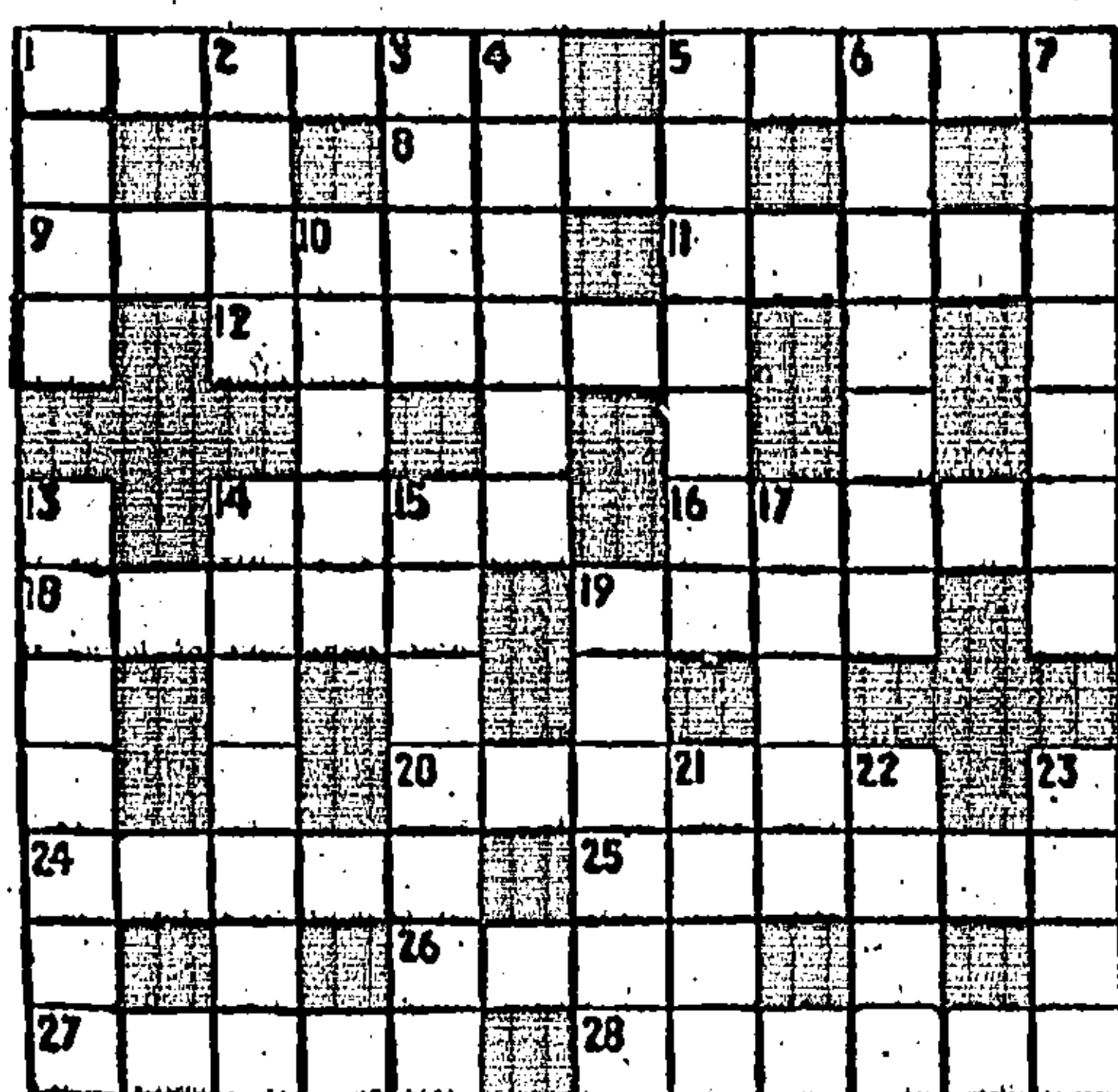
The French spokesman said it was unusual that Spain should deliver a second note, before France has replied to the first.—Reuter.

Shipping Line Summoned

New York, Apr. 23.

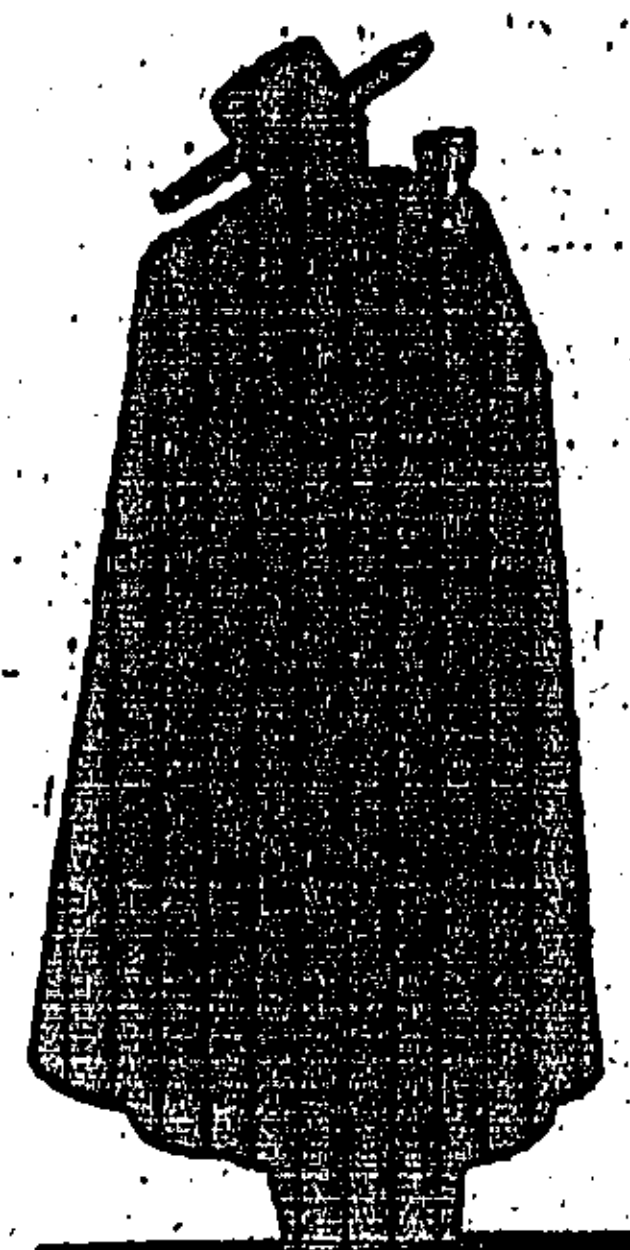
New York City officials have handed a summons to officials of the 43,000-ton liner Ile de France, charging them with violating the smoke control regulations. "The Ile de France smokes every time it comes in here," said the Director of the Smoke Control Bureau, Mr William G. Christy.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle

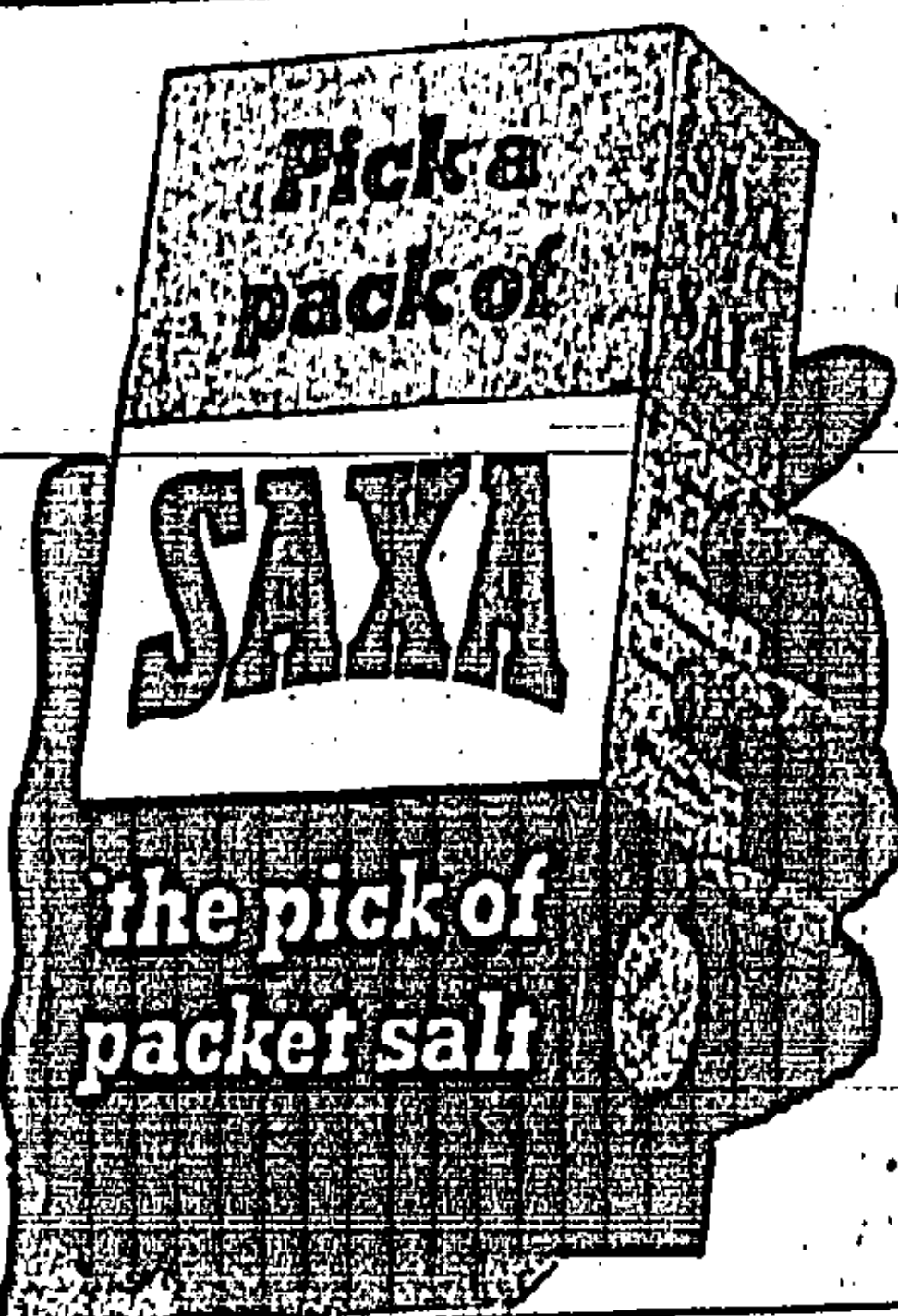


- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Tree (6). | 1 Short blast (4). |
| 2 Monas (5). | 2 Walk heavily (5). |
| 3 Outlet (4). | 3 Assert (4). |
| 4 Hoaxed (6). | 4 Buy back (6). |
| 5 Tally (5). | 5 Law (7). |
| 6 Guide (6). | 6 Scraped (7). |
| 7 Stable (4). | 7 Exact (7). |
| 8 Lock (5). | 8 Boundary (5). |
| 9 Bring together (5). | 9 Commonplace (7). |
| 10 Document (4). | 10 Imaginative writing (7). |
| 11 Abrogate (6). | 11 Quail (7). |
| 12 Elevate (6). | 12 Royalty (5). |
| 13 Royal residence (6). | 13 Spruce (5). |
| 14 Procreates (4). | 14 Relieve (4). |
| 15 Makes good (5). | 15 Molten discharge (4). |
| 16 Meal (6). | 16 Exploit (4). |

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Meals; 4 Ten-ant; 5 Stream; 10 Irrate; 11 Garter; 14 Convene; 17 Pest; 18 Arrive; 20 Venting; 22 Once; 23 Editors; 27 Orison; 29 Cruise; 30 Elusive; 31 Scander; 32 Tutor. Down: 1 Muster; 2 April; 3 Steps; 5 Exit; 6 Spores; 7 Treats; 8 Managers; 11 Repeat; 13 Retreads; 15 Oven; 16 Votes; 18 Sir; 20 Voices; 21 Squats; 24 Inlet; 25 Over; 26 Spore; 28 Item.



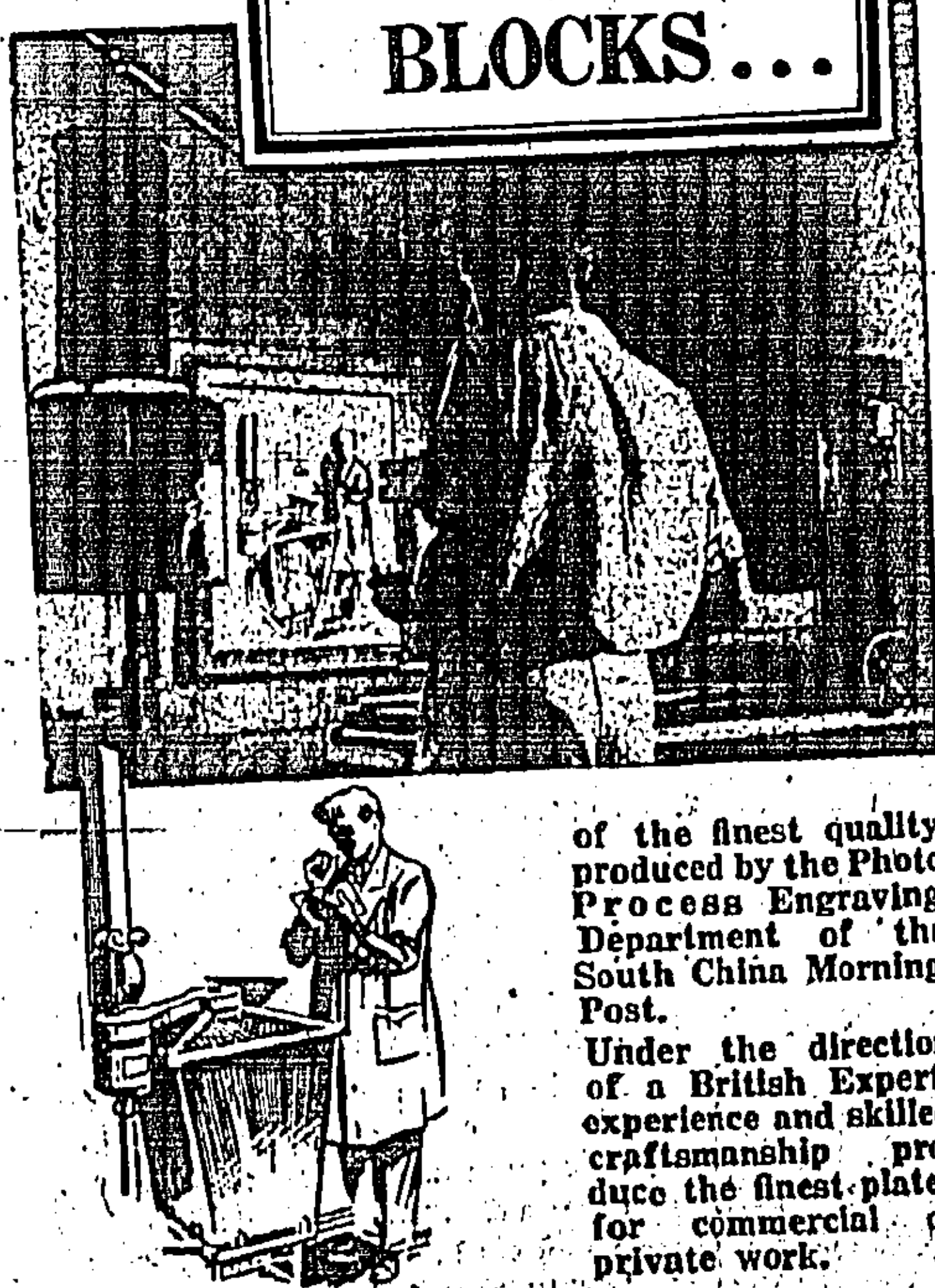
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France already had her problems in Morocco, and was solving them—in her own way. Now that the world situation has focused other eyes and interests on the country these problems have been augmented and intensified. When France first assumed her protectorate 40 years ago she sent a man of genius to pacify and develop the country—Marshal Lyautey. Moroccan nationalists will tell you—and with some truth—that the Lyautey tradition of idealism and imagination has been long forgotten and that France has gradually assumed powers certainly beyond the spirit, and in some instances beyond the letter, of the constitution. Matters were not improved when the last Resident-General, General Juin, a year ago ordered the Sultan to dismiss extreme nationalists from his entourage, just as has happened now in Tunis.

This tended to make the Sultan a martyr. Many Moroccans who had previously suffered the French gladly now discovered a sudden urge for independence.

70,000 members

Even now, however, the nationalist movement is not strong in party numbers nor even one would say, in general public backing. It is principally an Arab movement, appealing chiefly to the city-bred intel-

lectuals and the educated middle-classes. Istiglal, the strongest of the four nationalist groups, is estimated to have perhaps 70,000 members. Now nothing at all can be understood about Morocco without reference to this one fundamental fact: that it is populated—leaving aside the Jewish community and the French—by two quite distinct and in some respects even opposed races: Arabs and Berbers. The Berbers are by far the more numerous—six million to two million Arabs. Twelve hundred years ago the Arabs conquered the Berbers, but have never assimilated them. Berbers share with the Arabs the Mohammedan religion, but they speak a different language, have a different culture and habits of thought.

Man of genius

The French, of course, take advantage of this convenient communal dualism, just as the British did for years in India: "Divide and rule." "Without a doubt," they tell you, "Morocco must have freedom one day—but not yet. If we left today the country would relapse into chaos and be torn by civil war tomorrow." It has an only too familiar ring. But it is probably true. Yes, say the nationalists, but why is it true? Because the French have done nothing to prepare Morocco for independence, to educate and train the people or absorb enough of them into the administration machine. This is also largely true.

Different story

Besides, the French have been only 40 years in Morocco. Go into any bazaar and see how the sleek still pay out good money for supposed cures for their ills—not merely a multiplicity of herbs, but "secret" remedies they cannot read, eagles' wings, dried chameleons, serpents' skins, all sorts of rotting filth. The French have provided hospitals, peppered the country with health centres, virtually wiped out smallpox and even reduced the incidence of venereal disease, which, when they arrived in Morocco, was an almost universal complaint. Housing for the natives on the other hand remains deplorable.

I WENT to Morocco knowing nothing more of it than I had read at times in history books and travel "literature"—with a dash, perhaps, of harmless lunacy by Bob Hope and Humphrey Bogart thrown in.

What I found in the course of several weeks of investigation is that this ancient and sunny land, with its ancient and sunny people (every Berber and most Arabs seem to have a ready smile), its French protectorate—and now its American "invasion"—poses in miniature most of the urgent challenges which our Western world has to meet and to answer.

Here we have not only the colour question and the colonial question; we have also the question of Eastern nationalism, and the questions raised by the impingement of American interests on the political and economic philosophy of Western Europe.

And brooding sombrely over all of these is the question of global strategy in the grand struggle between West and East. It is on account of this strategy, of course, that America has entered here. It is on account of this struggle that Arab nationalism feels both its aspirations and its opportunities sharpened.

And it is equally on this account that the French will resist with a firm hand—such is my impression—any present attempt to push these aspirations to extremes.

The North African clash of nationalism and colonialism is intensified in Morocco by a dual race problem and American global strategy. In his first report on the West's dilemma there, SIR GERALD BARRY fills in the colonial background

And the educated middle-classes. Istiglal, the strongest of the four nationalist groups, is estimated to have perhaps 70,000 members. Now nothing at all can be understood about Morocco without reference to this one fundamental fact: that it is populated—leaving aside the Jewish community and the French—by two quite distinct and in some respects even opposed races: Arabs and Berbers. The Berbers are by far the more numerous—six million to two million Arabs. Twelve hundred years ago the Arabs conquered the Berbers, but have never assimilated them. Berbers share with the Arabs the Mohammedan religion, but they speak a different language, have a different culture and habits of thought.

'Much to learn'

Said the son of the famous and powerful Pasha of Marrakech, El Ghaoui (himself admittedly pro-French) recently: "Our country has much yet to learn. If we have not the patience to achieve our independence gradually, we shall cut our own throats."

The French, of course, take advantage of this convenient communal dualism, just as the British did for years in India: "Divide and rule." "Without a doubt," they tell you, "Morocco must have freedom one day—but not yet. If we left today the country would relapse into chaos and be torn by civil war tomorrow." It has an only too familiar ring. But it is probably true. Yes, say the nationalists, but why is it true? Because the French have done nothing to prepare Morocco for independence, to educate and train the people or absorb enough of them into the administration machine. This is also largely true.

Sparks fly

Here is good tinder for nationalist sparks. It is being struck just now with some effect. Much is also made—and justly so—of the lack of freedom of speech, assembly and movement; of proper codes of criminal or civil law; and of the feudal system under which an agricultural worker is bound to give forced labour to his employer. Moroccan membership of the trade union is virtually illegal. Political groups have no legal recognition, and public meetings are strictly forbidden. These are a few of the bare background facts of the French colonial problem in Morocco. Fences are rare in the desert, but in the current world conflict between West and East the Arab likes to find one to sit on. This is not surprising, seeing that the squats precariously poised between the two warring sides.

The French are very proud of their new buildings and harbours in Morocco, and naturally so. Towns such as Casablanca and Agadir are virtually boom-towns, with buildings piling up at a prodigious speed. But go into the country districts, or the native quarters of the big cities (and although the Arabs are a clean people) your eyes and nose will tell you a different story. No wonder tuberculosis is rampant. On the outskirts of Casablanca are three suburbs known as tin-can towns (Bidonvilles) built of old petrol cans, odd bits of timber and canvas. No drainage of any kind serves them, no roads, no water or lighting.

Must sub-let

For these "houses" the ground rent may be as much as 3,000 francs a month. Since a married Arab workman in Casablanca earns, if he is industrious and lucky, perhaps 12,000 francs (roughly £12) a month on which to keep his entire family, it is not surprising that he decides he must sub-let a portion of this small black hole to another family, or perish.

This other family, to keep alive, may in turn decide to do the same. The result is that there are sometimes as many as 12 people living in the single room of one stinking hutch, perhaps 20 feet square. The natives are living in worse conditions here than they would have been if the French had never come. In the country-side, families often live in tents or straw huts, a native agricultural worker getting about 100 francs (two shillings) a day. The daily ration of the Moroccan worker is said rarely to reach 2,000 calories a day.

Sparks fly

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Throughout North Africa and the Middle East the East-West struggle has sharpened the hopes and demands of nationalism—the Arab, with his gift for bargaining, is not blind to his nuisance value—but in Morocco the new significance of the country's strategic position has produced its own special complications.

Five air bases

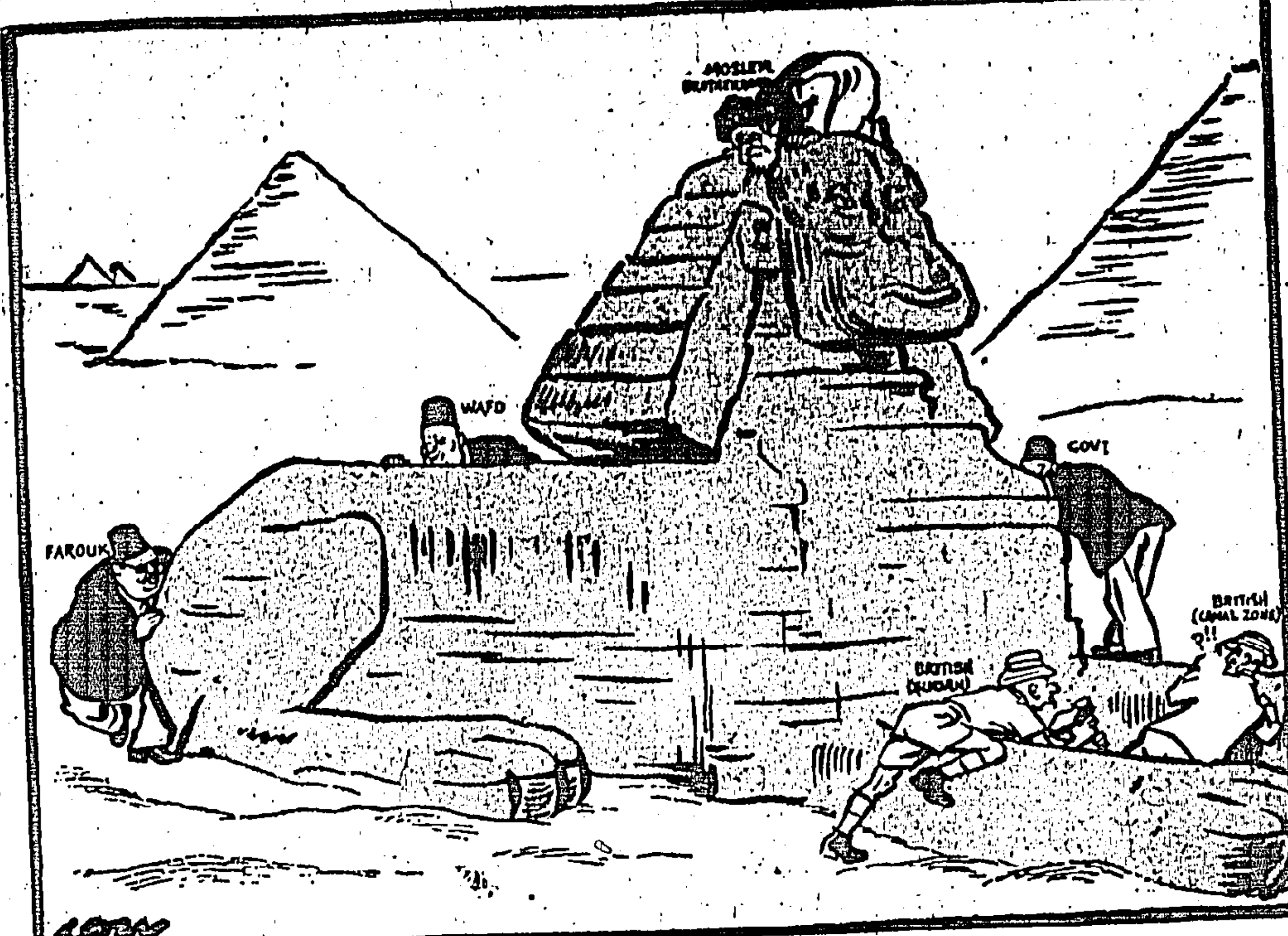
The Americans arrived in Morocco to construct their five air bases unopposed, as any foreigner would be, in the complexities of colonial administration. In general they were for the natives, in the sense that Calvin Coolidge's ancestor was against sin; and the natives began by being for the Americans, as expected champions of their cause.

There is a story current, true or not, that when at the time of the Big Three conference in Casablanca Roosevelt called on the Sultan, he promised him his support for Moroccan independence. Americans, anyway, by history and temperament, disapprove of colonialism and favour "equality."

Pretty sour

Meanwhile the French upset American susceptibilities by the financial conditions under which they lease the airfields that are being constructed—this goes back quite a way in history and is related to trading rights in Morocco which Americans claim to enjoy under a treaty of 1838. Individual Americans are also pretty sour about the extortionate profits which they say French property owners are reaping out of the housing shortage. They are also more than somewhat annoyed among themselves over charges of muddle and waste in constructing the bases.

There is nothing very novel or surprising in all this: it bears the familiar pattern of grievance between allies. The nationalists say, "If this is a fight for freedom it must apply to North Africa no less than to Europe—more especially as you are using North Africa territory for your strategic requirements." But it is precisely these requirements, that will for the present block their progress. While the global compulsions of the cold war continue, Moroccan



HIDE-AND-SEEK IN EGYPT

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THE WALLS OF JERICHO: NEW DISCOVERIES

(From A Special Correspondent)

A STONISHING discovery throwing a startling new light, not only on Biblical history but on the beginnings of civilisation itself, were made by a British-led expedition which has just concluded a three-month exploration of the ruins of ancient Jericho.

On her return to London, its leader, 45-year-old Miss Kathleen Mary Kenyon, director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and lecturer on Palestine at London University, told me the discoveries indicate:—

- 1 That the popular, universally held theory of how the walls of Jericho fell to Joshua is not justified.
- 2 That Jericho has a strong claim to be the oldest city in the world.
- 3 That it had, in the course of its tremendous history, no fewer than 12 walls, the first of

which dates back to at least 7,000 years ago. Professor John Garstang, who has spent a lifetime excavating Bible sites in Palestine, and notably that of Jericho, has always maintained that the walls of Jericho mentioned in the Old Testament story fell to the Israelites in 1451 B.C. (3,403 years ago), as the result of an earthquake, followed by an intense fire.

Miss Kenyon said to me: "I think Professor Garstang has made a mistake, though I am not prepared to quarrel with Biblical history."

The 12 walls

"There were, in fact, 12 walls of Jericho. Our last discoveries show that there were seven successive walls belonging to the Early Bronze Age. The earliest of these would be dated about 3000 B.C., and the evidence is that that was certainly destroyed by an earthquake.

"The latest of them was completely destroyed by fire in 2100 B.C. That wall appears to have been built by invaders, for it shows evidence of hurried construction and of having been destroyed before completion. "In its place was a wall of a very different character, doubtless also erected by the invaders.

Sloping ramps

"This wall was superseded by the first of three other walls which definitely belong to the Middle Bronze Age, about 1900-1600 B.C.

"These defences incorporated a completely new defensive method, with sloping ramps at the first parapet, indicating, I imagine, the introduction of chariot warfare.

"Of course we are going to probe the foundations of these successive layers of walls that the expedition made what it considers its most sensational find. "Underneath a considerable accumulation of earth, towards the centre of a 300-yard-long trench on the west side of the old city, it suddenly came upon Neolithic remains dating back to 7,000 years ago.

"Our earlier discoveries had shown that Jericho had a long history as a city in the Early Bronze Age, dating back to around 3500 B.C.," said Miss Kenyon.

"But to our great delight we discovered that the remains of a Neolithic civilisation were very much more extensive than had been supposed.

Unusually large

"Neolithic Jericho can be divided into two periods: the latter period there was pottery, in the earlier were flint and bone implements but no pottery. "Hitherto, Neolithic settlements in the Near East have been considered to be small villages in which nomadic people began a settled life for the first time.

"It was evident that the Jericho settlement was an unusually large one. Presumably because it had a good water supply. The same springs still water modern Jericho.

"The existence of this city wall shows that the community was a well-organised one, indeed probably the very first to defend Europe from behind the Pyrenees.

"The wall, built almost on bedrock, consisted of large undressed stones, the biggest of which was 3ft. by 4½ft.

Tombs beneath

"We excavated a number of houses belonging to this pre-pottery period. They were made from mud bricks, and their walls were carefully plastered. "Beneath the floors were burial tombs.

"In one we found the skull of an old man propped upright in the corner of the room—apparently an attempt by the occupiers to preserve the wisdom of the individual concerned for subsequent occupants."

"These finds were supplemented by a number of remarkable discoveries in a necropolis of the early Bronze Age. "All things discovered were in a surprising state of preservation. There were wooden platters, stools, cups and a bier. Also readily identifiable were joints of meat, pomegranates, and raisins. "Both the hair and the brain of one skull in these 4,500-year-old tombs were well preserved. "A selection of these articles are now on their way to London, where they will be subjected to radio-active examination to determine their exact date.

TOMORROW: Supper with a Moroccan said

OLYMPIC POSSIBLE



An Olympic Games possible is O. Joinoso from Nigeria, who is a 100 yard sprint star. He is a member of the London University Athletic club, who number many Olympic possibilities as members.—Express Photo.

Plymouth Argyle And Lincoln City Go Up To Second Division

London, Apr. 23.

A large programme of soccer games tonight did not affect the First Division Championship but was mainly confined to Third Division teams.

The two senior games, however, included the Newcastle versus West Bromwich game and West Bromwich, by a clear cut win, had the distinction of beating both the Cup final teams within the space of three days, having won against Arsenal on Monday.

Tonight's was, perhaps, the more meritorious performance as it took place on Newcastle's ground.

Arsenal's Team For Cup Final Is Problematical

London, Apr. 23.

Arsenal have a long injury list and their team for the Cup Final against Newcastle on May 3 is problematical.

Inside-left Douglas Lishman today developed a septic knee following a kick in Monday's game against West Bromwich, and he is in hospital for treatment and observation.

Other injured players are Daniel, Smith, Logie, Cox, Roper and Lewis.

Lewis, who has been out of the game for some weeks, is to be given a test in a friendly against Oxford City. He will play centre-forward.

Logie may be fit for the League game against Manchester United on Saturday. Reuter.

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PORTUGAL BEAT INDIA 6-1 IN INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINAL

By "OBSERVER"

Portugal strengthened their bid for the International hockey title, which they held the year before last, with an overwhelming 6-1 win over India yesterday at the Recreio ground.

The Portuguese XI consisted mainly of members of the Recreio champion league team and, although they were not at full strength, displayed a vastly superior combination.

They presented an almost impregnable defence with Garcia in goal, Nery and Lionel Xavier the backs, and Ronnie Collaco, Willie Reed and Leo Vieira the halves.

End-of-Season Hockey Festival This Sunday

This coming weekend marks the end of the colony's hockey season and so the end-of-season festival organised by the HKHA takes place on Sunday. All the clubs affiliated to the HKHA are producing teams except the Argonauts, who are only producing one team, and the University Ladies, who cannot raise a team.

Thus eight ladies' teams and eighteen men's teams will be taking part in what should turn out to be a good day's sport and the final get-together of the colony's hockey players.

The programme starts at 10.30, though Service teams will not be required before 12 noon, and will finish about 5 p.m., allowing an hour for lunch. Provided everyone turns up, each team will get at least two matches, and all but four or five, three matches; teams can also rest assured that they will not have to play two games in succession.

The events will take place on the four hockey grounds at King's Park, the Recreio ground, the two Royal Navy grounds, and the CBA ground.

The ladies' competition will take the form of two quadrangular tournaments, with all the teams being evenly matched, even in the first round. The games will each consist of 10 minutes each way, with a one-minute interval, except in the case of the final matches which will be 30 minutes each way, with a five-minute interval.

The following draw can be announced:—
First section: Gremlins "A", Victorians, KGV "A", Dorians.
Second section: Recreio, Gremlins "B", Little Flowers, KGV "B".

The men's competition will be run in the form of a knockout tournament, and those teams which are knocked out in the first round, and in the second round, will have separate knockout competitions run for them.

Although the draw has already taken place, it will not be divulged until the day, when programmes will be available for all, but it may be disclosed that the draw has resulted in nearly all the teams being evenly matched, even in the first round. The games will each consist of 10 minutes each way, with a one-minute interval, except in the case of the final matches which will be 30 minutes each way, with a five-minute interval.

Inter-School Badminton

Another closely-contested match was seen in the inter-school badminton league yesterday at the King George V School court when Diocesan Boys' School edged out Wah Yan Kowloon by three games to two.

Wai Tseng-wing, the first Singles representative, played a great part in his side's victory, taking both his singles sets.

Jacob Wong and Bing Wu clinched the issue for DBS by winning the Doubles match in two sets.

THE RESULTS
Wai Tseng-wing (DBS) beat Ma Sin-don 21-5; beat Chui Kwong 21-10.

Lee Chu-cheung (DBS) lost to Ma 3-21; lost to Chui 0-21.

Jacob Wong and Bing Wu (DBS) beat Tong Bok-yin and Ng Ching-keok 15-7, 15-4.

Today's fixtures (At 4.00 p.m.): Clement School v. St. Joseph's College; La Salle College v. Queen's College.

7.30 p.m. King's College v. Diocesan Boys' School; Wah Yan A.M. v. St. Paul's Co-ed.

CRICKET TEAMS

The following will represent the "Optimists" against Royal Air Force at Kai Tak on Saturday at 1.45 p.m.:—N.E. Arthur, A.E. Perry, F.W.J. Barber, C.L. Hughes, G.G. Harries, D.L. Back, P. Regan, J.M. Ade, W.D. Lewis, R.F. Maddox, G.W. Harvey, P. Ferret.

Reserves: R.F.C. Horwood, W. James, Umpire: Langmead. Scorer: F.S. Pyne.

THE GAMBOLS



ARMY CRICKET LEAGUE CHAMPIONS



The 33rd General Hospital won the Army Small Units Cricket League and followed their victory up by beating the Major Units League winners.

The 33 General Hospital team is, reading from the left: Back row: Pte. E. A. Johnson, Pte. A. Patchett, Pte. D. Salisbury, Capt. E. A. Britton, Pte. Dobson and Sgt. H. Scott. Front row: WO1 L. Reed, Capt. A. J. Catley, Lt. Col. A. C. S. Hobson, Col. M. A. Rea and Cpl. W. T. Pitman. — Photo by Ross Miller.

No Relaxation In The Last Week Of The Season For Professional Footballers

Says TOM FINNEY

Easter is the hardest week-end of the year for the professional footballer. There are not many among us who are not pleased it is over. So often it comes in the midst of a big programme of end-of-season mid-week games. But don't get the idea that those of us not concerned directly with promotion or relegation can now sit back and take it easy until we begin to think about the 1952-53 season in the last week in July.

On the contrary, this can be the most harassing time of the year for a footballer. Many are wondering, in these closing weeks of the season, whether they will be on the retained list. A great many more are wondering what they will be offered in the way of terms for the next campaign.

This is especially true of the not so young, and the man who has not always been in the first team. His future and his livelihood are at stake between now and May 3. He can shape his future and his livelihood by his performances in the remaining matches.

In this game of football there is no letting up. The team in mid-table will often play with the same spirit, if not the same desperation, as the team striving to avoid relegation for the very reasons I have named.

One of the best changes made for footballers in recent times concerned the period of contracts. As you probably know we used to be engaged from May to May. When the season ended, some players inevitably were left without summer wages

and without immediate prospects of a new club. Now we are engaged from August 1 to July 31. So summer wages are assured and, if a player is notified that he will not be signed for the following season, he usually has a few months to look round.

CONTINENTAL TOURS
Just at this moment I am wondering whether the season is just ending or just beginning. At the time of writing we have one League match left to play at Deepdale against Liverpool on Saturday. Then, on April 28, we fly to the Continent for a 12-day tour.

We have matches arranged for Basle in Switzerland; then on to Brussels, Luxembourg and, finally, Ludwigshafen in Germany. It will, I am sure, be a very pleasant trip with enjoyable games. But don't run away with the idea that footballers are now sitting back and taking things quietly!

The Cup Final at Wembley between Arsenal and Newcastle on May 3 is one of the pleasures we shall miss.

Foreign tours are very much in favour with League clubs these days. Some of them are bound to be affected by England's Continental trip, which schedules matches for Italy, Austria and Switzerland. The FA, I presume, will have first call, although, in the case of Preston, it would be possible to play for club and country on both tours.

I ought not to complain about the amount of football we are getting. We had Good Friday off! Originally, Preston were on the fixture-list to play the Spurs at White Hart Lane, but a rearrangement, because of Cup-ties, enabled that match to be brought forward. So my Good Friday was spent in a little trip into the country, plus a peep at the reserves who were playing Everton reserves. This was a vital match in the Central League championship. Everton won 2-0.

On Easter Saturday we met Chelsea and won by the only goal scored. Chelsea, after their Cup semi-final clash with Arsenal, were without Roy Bentley, and Bobby Smith was injured.

What a fine season they have had at Stamford Bridge, when one remembers that a year ago they escaped from relegation by a decimal point in goal average. Their centre-half, Johnny Harris, admitted they were well beaten in the second match with Arsenal but it was tough and go, apparently, in the first match. Anyway, well done Chelsea!

SPURS' GREAT SIDE

Easter Monday morning brought Tottenham to Deepdale—the score was 1-1. It gave me an opportunity to meet old international colleagues and adversaries, including Ronnie Burgess, surely one of the best club men and one of the best wing half-backs in post-war years.

I first met Ronnie in November, 1946, at Maine Road, Manchester, when he was playing at left-half for Wales and I was on England's right wing. Tottenham won 3-0. HQ was keen in almost every Welsh team since then and has been almost of their stalwarts through the Second Division into the First.

In years to come I am certain we shall talk of Ronnie Burgess very much as Arthur Grimdall, Spawes' half-back, after World War I, is talked about now. In fact, this Tottenham team will go into football's history books as one of the great sides of all time.

You may have seen them beaten. You may even have seen them play badly on First Division standards. But they have based their game on art and craft and on the fact that "one" a man—even goalkeeper or full-back—is in possession of the ball the whole team is geared to attack.

If I were watching football every week instead of playing, I am sure I would rather see that type of game. No wonder the Spurs got 60,000 inside their ground for almost every match they play.

WICKETS STILL REMAIN THE KEY TO BRIGHTER CRICKET

Says DENNIS HART

The 1952 cricket season approaches under a decided financial shadow. Attendances last season were 10 per cent below those of 1950 when the West Indies toured England. And it is perhaps expecting too much of an already weakened Indian touring team that this summer they will be able to halt the slide.

What is needed is an internal "blood transfusion"; some means of brightening county cricket so that spectator interest is maintained.

One such suggestion has been put forward recently by E. B. T. Holmes, former Surrey and England player. It is that a table be compiled showing a "balls per run" average for each county. Such a table, it is claimed, would be an incentive to faster scoring.

NO ANSWER PROVIDED
While it may be interesting for the statistician, it does not, unfortunately, provide the answer. The purpose could easily be defeated if a county scored slowly and then bowled negatively to bring opponents "down to their own rate."

Apart from which, cricket is already becoming a slave to statistics without introducing new tables and records. These only serve to destroy the true spirit of the game.

Many a good innings in the cold fact of runs per minute has been slow, but invaluable to the side, and enthralling to spectators.

For instance, who can forget Godfrey Evans' heroic effort for England in the Fourth Test at Adelaide in 1947? When he came to the wicket just after tea on the fourth day, England were 255 for eight, and nothing it seemed could prevent an Australian victory.

Evans played with Denis Compton for two and a quar-

ter hours and defeat was averted. It is one of the slowest innings on record. During his stay he made only 10 runs and, more amazing still, was at the wicket 95 minutes before scoring at all.

NOT EVEN AN ALSO-RAN
In the Holmes table, this innings would not even be mentioned as an also-ran. But it saved England, and even the most biased Australian critics were loud in their praises.

It is possible to quote other instances. There was the time when Hobbs and Sutcliffe batted all day on a real Brisbane "sleazy" for 233 runs. Once again the scoring was not fast, but it was one of the finest exhibitions of batting ever seen on a bad wicket.

The table would be misleading in another respect. Nottinghamshire, who play at Trent Bridge, which was a batsman's paradise last season, would naturally have a faster scoring rate than Lancashire whose wicket at Old Trafford is more sporting.

And so we see the whole matter comes back to the old question of "wickets." Make them sporting to give batsmen and bowlers an equal chance and there would be no need

to compile any more tables and records. Further, there would be an end once and for all to the business of "bumpers" and "body-line" bowling. Fast bowlers would not have to pitch the ball half-way down the wicket to obtain height.

The art of real fast bowling could be revived, in place of the present medium-paced swingers which are the stock-in-trade on feather-bed wickets.

BATSMEN WOULD BENEFIT
Batsmen, too, would benefit. Better stroke play would be encouraged by bowlers attacking the stumps all the time, and not bowling negatively. They are forced to do this on "easy" wickets to keep the runs down. As a result, the batsman's scoring range is limited.

Matches might finish early, and centuries become fewer. But what matter, it is more creditable to earn fifty runs than have a hundred served up on a plate.

County secretaries may argue that games ending in "draws" the three days would deprive them of the third day gate money. The answer, of course, is that they would be more than compensated by the bigger crowds the brighter cricket would attract.

(London Express, 4/19/52)

Wigan, Lancashire,
Apr. 23.

Turpin Meets Robinson Again At White City —But Only Socially

side of the Atlantic feel that
"return flight" clauses are a
bane and a blight on the world
ton Spa.
—(London Express Service)

ORDERS BOOKED

A black and white photograph showing a person in a small, narrow boat on a river. The person is wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants, and is looking towards the camera. The boat is positioned in the foreground, and the river flows towards a large, multi-arched dam or bridge structure in the background. The water is slightly rippled, and the overall scene is captured in a high-contrast, grainy style.

Twenty-year-old English girl Joyce Webb is training hard on the Thames at the moment as she stands a chance of being included in Britain's Olympic canoeing team. She won the British Championships last year. — Express Photo.

fences took place in fast falling dusk, with 12 competitors out of the 74 who had completed the initial round with a fault. — Reuters.

These amendments

are now in force.

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"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 29th Apr.
"FOOCHOW"	Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 30th Apr.
"SINKIANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 1st May
"SUENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 3rd May
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 4th May
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 5th May
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 10th May
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 13th May
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	10 a.m. 20th May

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"HUNAN"	Tientsin	24/25th Apr.
"FOOCHOW"	Osaka	28th Apr.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	28th Apr.
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	29th Apr.
"SUENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 1st May
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	1st May
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"CALCHAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	26th May

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Ship	Departs	Arrives
S. "AGAPENOR"	Liverpool	28th Apr.
S. "CALCHAS"	Sailed	1st May
S. "AUTOMEDON"	do	11th May
S. "PERSEUS"	do	17th May
S. "ATREUS"	do	23rd May
S. "HELENIOPHON"	25th Apr.	31st May
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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Agents,

Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1952.

African Delegates Boycott Talks On Federation Plans

London, Apr. 23.

Discussion opened here today on a Central African Federation but representatives from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia refused to take part.

A Colonial Office spokesman said the object of the conference was to examine a draft scheme for federation of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

No final decision would be made at this meeting, he said.

Observers believe the Africans are refusing to join the talks because they fear that the racial discrimination of South Africa would move into the three protectorates if they were merged into a union.

During the past few days, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver

Lyttelton, has talked frequently with Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland representatives in the hope of persuading them to join in the discussion.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, promised in the House of Commons today facilities for a debate on the proposed federation with reference to the attitude of Africans.

The Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox Boyd, replying to questions, announced the British Government's intention to go on with the conference, in spite of the absence of the African representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A DUTY

He pointed out that the African representatives from Southern Rhodesia would be present and the Government, as the protecting Power, had a duty to the other territories and they thought it best to go on with the conference.

Mr. James Griffiths, former Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought that this would have harmful repercussions on Africans and he asked for an immediate debate as a matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Churchill then intervened to say that there were matters of great importance and the Government would provide for a debate on these "large issues."

United Press and Reuters.

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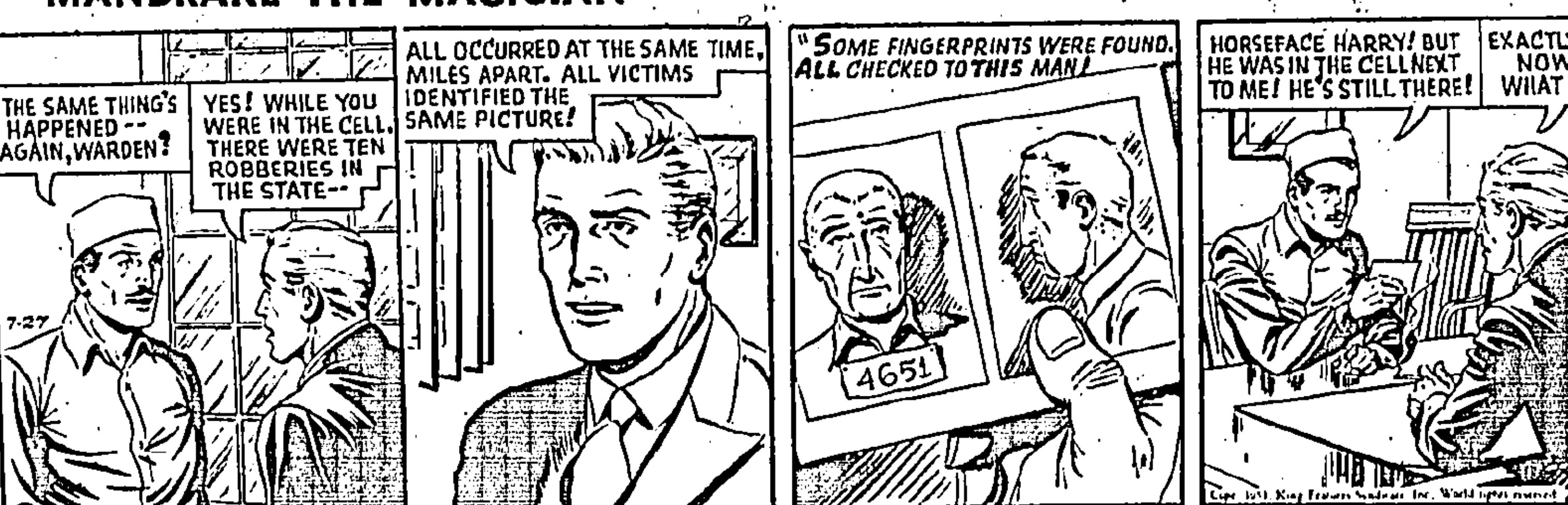
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MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



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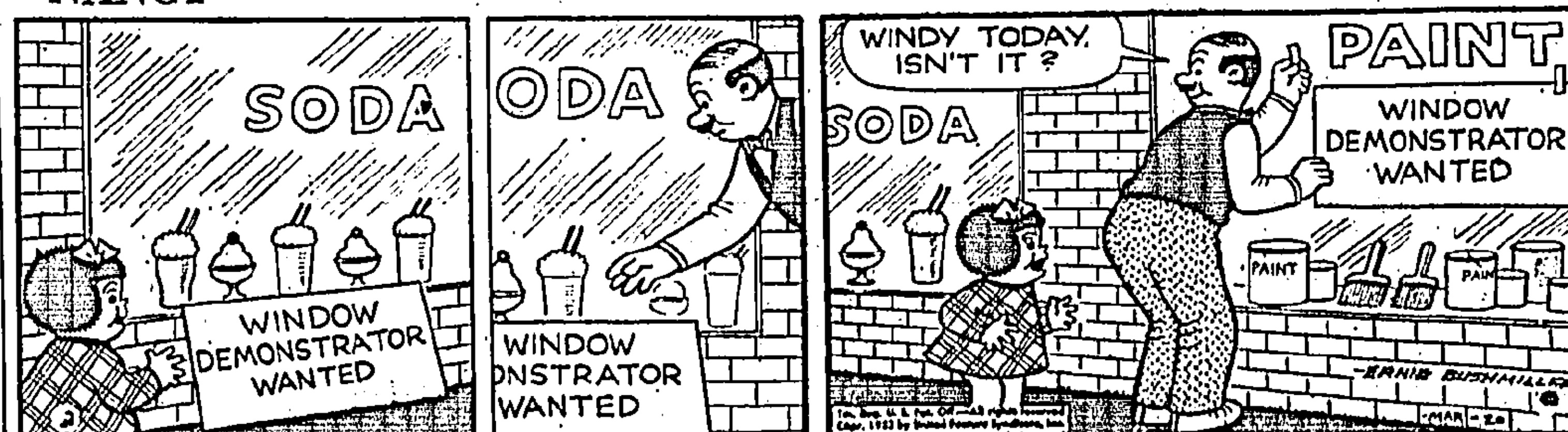
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Shakespeare's Birthday Commemorated

Stratford-on-Avon, Apr. 23.
Celebrations of William Shakespeare's birthday reached their peak today when thousands of pilgrims flooded through the gaily decorated streets of this old town.

For the first time since 1939 the German flag was among the flags of all nations unfurled along the main street and along the riverside to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

It was the first time ever that the flags of Vietnam and Yemen were flown publicly in Britain. As the flags were ceremoniously unfurled, local dignitaries, foreign diplomats and other distinguished persons filed in procession to the house where Shakespeare was born 388 years ago.

They then went to the Holy Trinity Church beside the River Avon to lay flowers on the grave in the chancel.

This Warwickshire town, 80 miles from London, was roused early today by peals of bells rung by ten stalwart bell-ringers to herald the birthday.

Crowds besieged the flower shops to obtain sprigs of rosemary to wear in buttonholes throughout the day as "Remembrance" for Remembrance, has pride of place here on the Bard's day.

Then the crowds stood and watched the diplomats arriving. After an official welcome, the diplomatic representatives walked in procession to the centre of the town for the important ceremony of unfurling the flags.

Each Ambassador took up his place at the foot of a flagstaff. Trumpets sounded and the flags were unfurled simultaneously to flutter in the April Wind.

Reuters.

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Chemical Spray May Help Speed End Of War In Malaya

London, Apr. 23. Mr Alan Lennox Boyd, Minister of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons today that the use of chemical spray in the Malayan jungles may well speed up the end of "this calamitous war."

He was replying to questions put by Mr Thomas Driberg (Labour). Mr Lennox Boyd said that experiments were being made with a non-toxic weed killer to "defoliate the jungle," mainly at the road-sides. These experiments, which appeared likely to be successful, were being carried out into the use of this weed killer to destroy terrorists' food crops in jungle clearings.

Truman To Make Japanese Treaty Proclamation

Washington, Apr. 23. The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, at his conference today announced that President Truman next Monday would issue a proclamation bringing the Japanese treaty into effect and terminating the state of war with that country.

The President's proclamation, which is necessary to wind up the legal aspects of the state of war, would come shortly after Mr Acheson deposits the United States ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty and thus brings into effect internationally the pact which was signed by 49 Allied nations and Japan at San Francisco last September.

Mr Acheson said that the deposit of the American ratification would take place at the State Department in a Monday morning ceremony at which the Secretary of Defence, Mr Robert Lovett, and members of Congress who helped to negotiate the peace treaty are expected to be present.

Mr Acheson said that at this same ceremony Ryuzi Takeuchi will present his credentials as chargé d'affaires of the re-named Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Mr Acheson and Mr Takeuchi would then exchange the Japanese and American ratification of the Mutual Security Treaty between the two countries under which United States military forces are permitted to remain in and around Japan to protect that unnamed country and also to carry on the Korean conflict.

In his statement Mr Acheson recalled that Article 23 of the Japanese Peace Treaty provides that it shall come into effect when ratifications had been deposited by Japan and six of the 11 stipulated Allied signatories, including the United States.

He noted that the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Pakistan and France had deposited their ratifications.

He said that therefore the American deposit next Monday would automatically bring the pact into effect.

Mr Acheson added that Mr John Foster Dulles, who directed the negotiation of the Japanese treaty is vacationing in his Great Lakes retreat and would not be present for the ceremony on Monday.—United Press.

The other three operations, although not so large, were also termed to have brought "satisfaction," and, except for small-scale mopping up of villages, are virtually completed.

Headquarters said that French troops had captured more enemy arms and equipment during these operations than ever before in the entire campaign.

Meanwhile, after a week's bitter fighting in the area north of the Canal of Rapids, some 20 miles east of Hanoi, Franco-Vietnam troops are at present in possession of a major base for Communist-Vietminh operations.

The rebel base, at the village of Mui, is described by officials as a network of underground munitions depots, warehouses and repair shops, located in almost inaccessible marshland, built up during the past three years.—United Press.

JACKALS PLAGUE NEW DELHI

New Delhi, Apr. 23. The Indian Army is being called in to hunt down 2,000 jackals plaguing New Delhi, it was announced today.

The pests roam the streets at night howling—and scavenging for food.

An official said that unless the jackals were hunted down soon there was a danger of an epidemic of rabies, which is fatal to man and attacking human beings.—Reuter.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I got engaged last night, Professor! Could you teach me something that would help me make money?"

Anniversary Of An Epic Korea Exploit

Gloster Hill, Korea, Apr. 24. Nature has provided the only monument on this bare hill to mark the deeds of the men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, whose exploits one year ago today sent a thrill of pride around the world.

It was on this and surrounding hills that the men of the 1st Battalion of the Gloucesters stood up under the hammer blows of an entire Chinese army last April. And stretching eastwards from this site, men from Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom also stood firm and halted the onslaught.

Today there was remembrance among the men of the Commonwealth Division.

The Commanding officer, General A. J. H. Cassels, summed it up: "It is well we remember on this anniversary that the men of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom played a part in the great offensives of the Korean war."

"I do not propose to single out any individual unit. Each fought magnificently and in the best traditions of British and Commonwealth forces."

Mr W. J. Field (Labour) asked whether the Minister would stop the "mass destruction" of village crops which was being used as a punishment.

Mr Lennox Boyd replied that the village crops in Malaya were not destroyed as a punishment. "It is sometimes necessary to destroy crops which have been grown by terrorists or might fall into their hands," he said. Rice crops were, if possible, collected.

Mr Field urged the Minister to bear in mind that any form of collective punishment or reprisal which punished the innocent as well as the guilty was contrary to the principles of British justice. It was calculated to make more recruits for Communism.

Applause from Government benches greeted Mr Lennox Boyd's reply: "Our duty to the innocent is to bring this war to an end, and this is a most useful way of helping to bring that about."—Reuter.

Diabolical & Deadly Plot

London, Apr. 23. An Indian male nursing tutor, Devi Lal Bissa, acquitted of a theft charge here today, was apparently the victim of "a diabolical and deadly plot," the Court was told.

The possibility of stolen hospital linen having been planted in his flat to get the man into trouble appeared extraordinary on the face of it but this was an extraordinary case, his solicitor said.

Two women, his wife and a housekeeper, had been prepared to give "the most deadly evidence" at the Central Criminal Court—where Bissa was last month cleared of a charge of attempting to murder his wife by poisoning—the solicitor added.

Both Mrs Bissa and the housekeeper, Mrs Davey, were present when the Police found the stolen articles but Bissa himself was absent, having been already detained on "another charge."

The two women were not called to give evidence today.

Bissa denied that he had taken the linen, worth £5.0s. 6d., which had disappeared from the hospital where he worked.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
The missing words are: concept; concern; conceals.
—London Express Service.

SEDITION TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

Defence Counsel Cross-Examines Police Officer

(Continued from Page 1)

day as six Police officers injured, not very seriously, although one was knocked unconscious; seven Europeans injured, three Chinese civilians reported taken to Kowloon Hospital for treatment, and two other Chinese civilians reported slightly injured during the riot in Nathan Road and Jordan Road. There was some evidence of other people being injured but they did not in fact report to the Police Station.

Mr Hooton: Were there any fatal injuries at that time reported?

Witness: Not at that time. Did any one of the casualties reported die subsequently?—Yes, one Chinese male died at Kowloon Hospital on March 17. His name is Chan Tak-yau.

Mr MacPherson said there were 40 arrests made on March 17. About 38 of these were released after enquiries; the remainder were charged and dealt with by a Magistrate at Kowloon. Some were convicted and others discharged.

Giving a list of the ammunition expended during that incident, Mr MacPherson said it consisted of 197 tear gas bombs, one round of Greener gun ammunition and two rounds of 38 revolver ammunition.

NOT CALLED OUT
Mr Hooton: During the events of that afternoon did you have occasion to call in the military?

Witness: No. As far as I know they were not called out. Did you take any action with the motive of massing or slaughtering the Chinese population in your district that afternoon?—I did not.

Did you receive any instructions to take any actions with that motive?—No.

Did you give any instructions to your Police to do such things?—I did not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
Cross-examined by Mr Chen as to whether he did his best during the time he served in the riotous Stations to see that things ran smoothly Mr MacPherson replied "I did my duty—to keep law and order."

Mr Chen: Would you agree that law and order can best be kept if a spirit of good-neighbourliness exists?

Witness: That is important.

In answer to further questions witness said that he approached his duties sincerely and agreed he had been promoted steadily, although promotion was not in his hands.

As to the day of March 1, he agreed that the crowd at the "Tsimshatsui Station" could be described as being in a holiday mood.

Mr Chen then told the witness to answer his next question with either "Yes" or "No" or give an explanation. He then asked: "Did you or did you not take any measures which partook of martial law in Tsimshatsui on March 1?"

Witness: I don't understand your question.

Mr Chen: Did you receive instructions to put into force martial law?—I did not.

NO MARTIAL LAW
The Judge He could not enforce martial law. There is no martial law in the Colony.

Mr Chen: I put it to you that when you went about your preparations for an anticipated gathering at Tsimshatsui you did so partly with a feeling that there would be no untoward incidents?—I took normal Police precautions.

But you did not on that day take any extreme precautions of emergency which are set out, for instance, in the Police manual?—I don't quite understand to what emergency you refer.

Would it not be correct to say you anticipated dealing with a large gathering of people more or less of the nature that did turn out, that is, in a holiday-making mood?—I took normal Police precautions. No extreme emergency precautions.

Witness agreed with Mr Chen that there were Police measures for dealing with crowds and that the crowd was the football ones or those on race days. Always there was the thought at the back of the mind that there might be one or two obstreperous fellows in the crowd.

Questioned about the measures he considered he might use if any untoward incident arose when he went to Tsimshatsui on the morning of March 1, Mr MacPherson said

Living Language

Why we say Napob.
The Four Years War brought many new words out of the French language into that of the English. "Il n'y en a plus" brought "napoo," meaning nothing doing, and "ca ne fait rien" brought "san fairy-ann," meaning it doesn't matter.

Mail Notices

Latest times of posting of registered correspondence to General Post Office, and Kowloon Post Office; the latest times of posting for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times indicated below. Particulars regarding parcel mails may be obtained by enquiry at any Post Office.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24
India-China, France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m., Air Vietnam.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 5 p.m., C.P.A.
By Surface:
Macao, 12.30 p.m.; 5 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
Siam, 2 p.m., as Shant.
FRIDAY, APRIL 25
By Air:
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., 9 a.m., via C.P.A.L.
Siam, India, W. Pakistan, Bahrain, Great Britain, Europe, 9 a.m., B.O.A.
Burma, India, 10.30 a.m., Thai Airways.
Formosa, Japan, 2 p.m., C.A.T.
Formosa, India, 2 p.m., P.O.
H.K.A./N.W.A.L.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., by Surface.
Macao, 12.30 p.m.; 5 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.
Burma, India, 2 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
Malaya, W. India, W. Pakistan, Noon, as Star Airways.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America, 1 p.m., as Pres. Jefferson.
Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 2 p.m., as C.I.O.
SATURDAY, APRIL 26
By Air:
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, India, 8 a.m., via B.O.A.C.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, P.O., 9 a.m., P.O.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 12 p.m., P.O.
U.S.A., Canada, 3 p.m., P.A.A.
Japan, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C.
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m., Air France.
Siam, 5 p.m., Thai Airways.
By Surface:
Macao, 12.30 p.m.; 5 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., 5 p.m., as Canton.
Formosa, 2 p.m., as Shengking.
Philippines, 6 p.m., as Tonghai.
Malaya, 5 p.m., as Airway.
SUNDAY, APRIL 27
By Air:
Formosa, 5 p.m., via H.K. Airways.
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 8 p.m., C.P.A.
Macao, 1 p.m., as TM Loy.
Japan, Noon, as Appenon.
U.S.A., Canada, 11 a.m., as B.L.
MONDAY, APRIL 28
By Air:
Formosa, Japan, Noon, via C.A.T.

Stole Punter's Winnings

At a race meeting on January 19, a racegoer held a few winning tickets on a horse paying a total sum of \$1,154. Entrusting the tickets to a temporary waiter, employed by the Jockey Club, to collect his winnings, the fortunate punter waited for his money. But he never saw the man again, that day.

Lam Cheuk, 41, the waiter, was arrested on April 21 at Shek Kip Mei Village and he told Mr. Hin-shing Ho at Central this morning that he had spent the money. He added that he had on many occasions previously collected money for Lam Cheuk-sin, the complainant, but he never saw the man again, that day.

Mr. Lo sentenced him to three months.

Taft's Hopes Fade

(Continued from Page 1)

ballot and told his supporters not to vote for him.

The Republican organization won most of the contests for delegates in the New York State primary, apparently assuring General Eisenhower 85 to 90 of the State's 98 votes at the National Convention in July.

In eleven straight contests between delegates favouring the General and Senator Taft, delegates favouring Eisenhower won in eight districts. Ballotting throughout the State was very light.

Most of New York's 94 Democratic Convention votes go to Averell Harriman, a "favourite son" candidate. Mr. Harriman was endorsed by 45 of the State's 92 Democratic County chairmen last week and yesterday announced he would actively seek nomination.

Waterfront Blaze At Vancouver
Vancouver, Apr. 23. All available fire equipment was called to fight a huge blaze on Vancouver's waterfront today.

Towering flames were visible the entire length of the multi-million dollar terminal dock of the United Grain Growers Association.—United Press.